FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Friday, the first day of the Session at Richmond, Va., was occupied in organizing. The result was stated in the last Observer.

On Saturday, the fourth biennial report of the Bible Board was read.

The object of this Board was to aid the Foreign Missionary Board in the translation and distribution of the Scriptures; also to co-operate with the Home Board and develop the liberality of Southern Baptists and provide for the vast moral destitution at home and abroad.

During the past two years, the usual appropriation of $1,000 had been made to the Foreign Board, likewise appropriations for the German Mission in Louisville, and for distribution in Kentucky, and for distributing Bibles in Tennessee, Florida, Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama, &c.

The 14th Annual Report of the Board of Domestic and Indian Missions, was read.

The receipts from all sources, during last year, for the Domestic Department, were $21,610 73. Balance in treasury, on 1st April, 1858, $4,821 82. Total, $26,432 55. The Indian Mission receipts, to 1st April, 1858, were $21,265 72. The grand total in both these departments, at the disposal of the Board, for the two years up to April 1st, 1859, were $90,946 07. The disbursements for the past year were, for Domestic Missions, $23,-249 73; Coliseum Place Baptist Church, New Orleans, $6,636 90. Leaving a balance of $3,-259 75. In Indian Department $18,019 97. Balance on hand, $3,245 75. The Board has already assumed liabilities for the coming year, to $25,000.

Last year 139 misssonaries and agents were under commission of the Board—35 of whom were employed among the Indians. During the year 930 churches and stations were supplied, 11,015 discourses delivered, 3,020 prayer meetings, 1,677 baptisms, 114 Sabbath schools, 601 teachers, 5,670 pupils, and area traveled of 75,607 miles to carry out the objects of the Board.

Since the organization in 1845 of the Baptist Board of Domestic Missions, 900 missionaries had been commissioned, 77,514 sermons delivered, 76,080 pastoral visits made, 29,464 pupils, 172 ministers and 240 deacons ordained, 116 meeting-houses built, 903,567 miles traveled in carrying out their labors. The money expended during that period was about $240,000.

The 14th annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions was read. From 1st April, 1858, to 1st April 1859, there had been paid into the treasury $39,824 57, being an increase of $5,521 52 over the previous year. Balance on hand $8,709 95.

On Monday, after considerable debate, a report was adopted fixing Savannah as the place for holding the next Convention; the 2d Sunday in May 1861 as the time; Rev. John A. Broaddus of Va. the preacher of the Convention Sermon; and Rev. W. H. McIntosh of Ala. alternate.

The Richmond Enquirer prefaces its report with the following remarks as to the character of the Convention:

"Since the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1845, under its first President, Rev. Wm. Johnson, of S. C., marked industry and success have attended its progress to the present day. It has grown in strength and intelligence, and not alone its active members, but also the community at large watch its growing power with deep interest. A glance at the large, intellectual and energetic body of men from all parts of the South now in Convention at the First Baptist Church, in Richmond, would easily give one to understand that the onward movement of the Baptists in America is satisfactory to their best wishers."

Southern Baptist Convention.—On Monday afternoon the various Boards were appointed. Of the Foreign Mission Board, located at Richmond, Rev. J. B. Jeter is President; Vice President from this State, Rev. Thos. E. Skinner of Raleigh. Domestic Mission Board, located at Marion, Ala., Rev. W. H. McIntosh, President; Rev. Dr. Hoge, V. P. from N. C. Bible Board, Nashville, Tennessee; Rev. B. B. C. Howell, President; Rev. J. L. Prichard, V. P. from N. C. As to this latter Board, there was considerable debate on a motion to abolish; finally lost by a large majority. A committee of 15, (Rev. J. J. James of the Biblical Recorder, member from N. C.) was appointed to report any improvements that can be made in the system of missions.

The Presidency.—The Knoxville "Whig" remarks that when Mr. Buchanan's term ends, seven years will have elapsed since the office of President has been held by a Southern man, and that Southern man (Gen. Taylor) a Whig, and twenty-nine years will have elapsed since, with the single exception of Polk, the nomination of the Democratic party for that office has been given to a Southern man.

Cotton Mather often quoted the remark of a friend, that "there was a gentleman named in the eighteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, to whom he was more indebted than to any other man in the world. This was the prudent 'town clerk,' who earnestly advised the people to do nothing rashly. On all occasions of consequence, or of urgent haste, he would say, Let us first advise with the town clerk of Ephesus.'"

Satisfied after All.—An elderly sister wrote to a friend—"A widower with ten children has proposed, and I have accepted. This is the number I should have been entitled to if I had married at the proper time."

A RAILROAD MEETING AT LITTLE'S MILLS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to a short notice given, a respectable portion of the citizens of Montgomery and Richmond counties, assembled at Little's Mills, in the upper end of Richmond County, on Saturday the 7th inst., for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to aid in the construction of the Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad.

On motion of P. M. Powell, Rev. N. T. Bowdon was called to the Chair, and Edward C. Chambers, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained in a few remarks by the Chairman;

On motion of John P. Little, Esq., a Committee of five were appointed by the Chair, to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting; to wit: P. M. Powell, John P. Little, Milton Austin and O. H. Dockery, Esqs., who after retiring for a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions through P. M. Powell, their Chairman, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we have received the gratifying intelligence that the President and Directors of the Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad Co. have it in contemplation to build said road upon a line crossing the Pee Dee River, at or near the junction of said Pee Dee and Little Rivers, and thence into the sand-stone belt in the valleys of Buffalo and Cheek's Creeks, and thence crossing Drowning Creek, at or near Clark's Mills, and on by Carthage to the Coalfields on Deep River:

Be it therefore, Resolved, That we cordially approve of the contemplated purpose of the President and Directors of said Company in adopting the above proposed route.

Resolved, second, That we believe, in consequence of the valuable farming and turpentine country through which the proposed route passes, together with the iron and copper already discovered, and the strong probability of coal and other valuable minerals that may yet be found, that all things considered, this route presents inducements which no other route can present.

Resolved, third, That in the event this route is selected by the Company, that we will co-operate with our South Carolina friends by subscribing liberally to the stock of said Company.

Resolved, fourth, That a corresponding committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the President and Directors of this Company, and fix upon a time and place for a general meeting, at some time during the approaching Summer or Fall.

Under the fourth resolution the Chairman appointed Dr. Owen Hadley and John P. Little and P. M. Powell, Esqs., as the Committee of Correspondence.

On motion, these proceedings were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Observer with a request to publish, and that the Cheraw Gazette, the Pee Dee Herald and North Carolina Argus be requested to copy.

There being no other business before the meeting, on motion, adjourned *sine die*.

N. T. BOWDON, Chairman.

E. C. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C., May 7, 1859.

Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad.—At a meeting of the Directors, held in this place on last Wednesday, Mr. A. F. Ravenel was elected President *pro tem.*, of the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad.—*Che. Herald.*

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The exports of Gold and Silver from New York last week sum up $2,169,-197 29: Since January 1, $16,449,156 29.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—A Man Dying Twice.—A man died in the Seventeenth Ward a day or two ago, who might be said to have died once before, and been recalled to life by a singular circumstance. He had suffered for a long time from consumption, and grown weaker and weaker, and more and more attenuated, until he could not stand or speak. He felt that he had but a few days to live, and made every preparation for approaching dissolution. His wife watched beside him, and one morning he beckoned to her to put her head to his lips, when he whispered, "I am going, Jane," and took her hand.

A slight spasm passed through his frame; a deadly pallor overspread his face; his eyes rolled upward, and the rattle of death was heard in his throat. At that moment his wife screamed, and he started up with new vigor, and asked faintly: "Why did you not let me die in peace?"

From that moment he began to recover and grow stronger, and in a month was enabled to leave his bed and work at his trade. He lived for nearly two years after that strange event, but finally was attacked with a return of his old complaint, and died after an illness of three months.

This is a very singular instance, but entirely true, and would seem to show that the soul of the dying man was called back by the voice of a living heart, and lingered for a while longer ere it left a kindred nature to battle with the world alone.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A similar occurrence took place in Harford county, Maryland, in the year 1820. As the yellow fever was then prevailing in Baltimore, a Mr. H——, left the city and visited some friends in the neighborhood of Darlington. He was soon taken with the yellow fever, and was supposed to have died. Arrangements were being made to prepare him for burial, but his daughter, who had accompanied him, entered the chamber, and such was her grief, that her agonizing screams aroused her father, who was soon restored to health, and afterwards lived for some twenty five years in this city, and died finally of consumption.

Balt. Patriot.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. May 11 and 12.—Strs Fanny and Rowan, with passengers, and goods for W F Hoard, J H Pritchett, A W Steel, W & T Culbreth, Sinclair & Pearce, Page & Surles, B Rose, Ray & Pearce, B W & H C Robinson, C E Leete, J O Boon & Co, T S Lutterloh, D & W McLaurin, S W Tillinghast, Coffin, Foust & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J A J Bradford, S J Hinsdale, G W Williams & Co, H & E J Lilly, J Martin, E J Hale & Son, G McNeill, R Jones, W N Tillinghast, J R Murchison, W B Blake, D Murchison & Son, T S Lutterloh, M A Baker, and 612 bars R R Iron.

Cape Fear Line. May 11—Steamer Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for McNeill & Miller, Geo Lauder, G W Williams & Co, A A McKethan, G Makepeace, Wm McLean, Deep River Co, J N Smith, James Martine, Cross Creek Co, J Ottarburg, S D Pipkin, J W Lett, J & A C Cowles, W Schermerhorn, Richardson & Barratt, E Glover, A Bradley, S T Hawley & Son, G W Lawrence, Pemberton & Sloan, Rockfish Co, Tyson, Kelly & Co, D McNatt, Polvogt & Ulrick, Worth & Utley, Murchison, Reid & Co, D Anderson, I Dodd, O S Baldwin & Co, J M Worth & Son, J W Baker, W Draughon, Mrs Banks, Myrover & Wightman, Page & Surles, Welsh & Weisiger, G & L Brandt, Errant & Wilson.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1859.

THE APPREHENDED WAR IN EUROPE.—The news by the latest arrivals is decidedly belligerent; but we have not yet brought our minds to believe that a general war will break out, when there seems to be so little occasion for it, and so much reason why the crowned heads of Europe should keep the peace. A few days will decide the question.

The effects of such a war would be greatly felt, both for good and ill, in this country, even if we are fortunate enough to avoid any complication in it. To the North and West it would be beneficial, stimulating the prices of their manufactures, breadstuffs and provisions. The South would suffer, doubtless, by a fall in the price of cotton, and of other interests dependent on that price.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The Whigs of Rowan held a meeting at Salisbury on the 3d inst. Speeches were made by Hon. N. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, Esq., resolutions adopted, and sixty delegates appointed to the Convention to be held at Charlotte on the 18th inst.

A meeting was held in Mecklenburg last week, and the same action had.

The Wilmington Journal this morning contains the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Brunswick County on the 17th ult., approving the call for a Convention in this District. Thirty delegates were appointed, uninstructed, though the meeting approved of the course of Hon. Warren Winslow.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Secretary of the Convention which met at Goldsborough on Wednesday of last week has politely allowed us to glean such statistics from his Journal as the public are likely to be interested in.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson presided, and E. L. Winslow, Esq., officiated as Secretary, an office to which he has been unanimously elected year after year for twenty or thirty years past.

The number of Clergy in the Diocese is 47, of whom 36 were present. There were 71 Lay Delegates present. The attendance of Clergy, Lay Delegates and visiters was greater than on any previous occasion, we believe. The Services were consequently numerously attended, not only in the new and beautiful Episcopal Church, but in the other Churches in the place, all of whose pulpits were kindly tendered and occupied by Ministers in the Convention.

The new Church building was consecrated; two new Congregations were admitted; and one Candidate was ordained Deacon.

The number of Communicants in the Diocese is 3036. Number of Baptisms during the past year 799. Number Confirmed 358. Marriages 90. Burials 273. Contributions $20,348 55. Three Ordinations of Priests and three of Deacons.

All the members of the standing Committees of last year were re-elected, as were the Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the General Convention, with one exception in each.

CROPS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A friend at Mt. Gilead writes us that "wheat crops are very promising, except that the early wheat—Spring variety, and not a great deal sowed—is greatly injured in many places by the frosts. There will be more fruit than there was last year, though scarce in many places. The corn that was up before the last frost, (24th ult.,) is recovering, though it looks badly."

HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—We learn that Mr. Turner Smith was found dead on the 3d inst. near his house in the neighborhood of Bostick's Mills, Richmond County. The body bore marks of violence—the head badly bruised. There was reason to suspect a man named Thomas Robinson of the killing; and the Jury of Inquest found against him.

Robinson was an old man, perhaps 60 years of age, had been all his life an idiot, and had a guardian. It is supposed that he committed suicide soon after the murder, as his body was found, shockingly defaced, about a week after the murder, hanging by a grape vine to a tree. There were appearances of his having made several efforts, by cutting his throat and hanging, to destroy himself, before he finally succeeded.

DEAD BODY OF A MAN FOUND IN THE CAPE FEAR.—We are informed that the body of a well-dressed man, with his throat cut and a bullet hole in his stomach, was found recently in the Cape Fear River, near Averasborough, Harnett County. There were no papers on the body by which it could be recognised, nor was it known to any person in the neighborhood.

Our informant, who learned these facts from a most respectable citizen of Harnett, knew no other particulars, but requested this publication in hopes of eliciting information concerning the supposed stranger.

BODY FOUND.—The body of —— Sessoms, who was supposed to have fallen overboard from the steamer Fanny, on the 20th ult., (as mentioned in the Observer of the 25th ult.,) was found in the Cape Fear near Elizabeth and buried at Waddell's Landing on the 4th inst. The Coroner held an inquest the result of which was a verdict of accidental death. About $60 in cash were found in his pockets.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,495,972 bales, against 2,773,946 last year. Increase 722,026 bales. At the interior towns of Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Memphis, and Columbia, the stock of Cotton not included in the receipts is now 94,-717 bales, against 67,962 bales at the same time last year.

JUDGE R. M. SAUNDERS.—Our respect for the Judiciary, and especially for the Judiciary of North Carolina—for the Law and its Administration—is so great that we seldom allow any thing to appear in our columns which might have a tendency to weaken its hold upon the regards of our readers. We prefer to strengthen its hands, as the best means to put down wrong and prevent violence. It has been with regret, therefore, that we have seen within a few days some severe strictures on the conduct of more than one of our Superior Court Judges. One of these, being a matter of merely undignified personal appearance whilst on the bench, we pass by of course, regretting that a Judge should give occasion for even so much criticism. Another, which called in question the official conduct of Judge Saunders, we also passed by; but when a second, and, as we think, a grossly improper instance of official misconduct of the same Judge comes to us, we think our readers are entitled to have the particulars. The cases are both furnished by the Elizabeth City "State," a new Whig and American paper; but that it is no *party* matter is evident from the fact that E. C. Hines, Esq., the Democratic Solicitor for that Judicial Circuit, exposes and complains of the conduct of the Judge.

The first case occurred at Elizabeth City, where Judge Saunders held Court a fortnight ago. We have mislaid the copy of the "State" containing the facts, but they were, in substance, that in a trial for murder, Solicitor Hines examined such of the State's witnesses as he thought necessary, and closed his case. The Judge asked if he did not intend to examine another witness. The Solicitor replied, No; I have made out my case." The Judge remarked, (it may be presumed in that *bland tone* for which he is remarkable,) "If you will not examine him, I will." And proceeded accordingly.

The "State" having mentioned the facts Solicitor Hines published the following in its next issue:

To the Editors of The State:

My attention has been called to the report of the case of the *State* vs *Upsher* in your last issue, in which you propound the following:

"*Quere:* Has a Judge sitting upon the bench the *right* to *compel* the introduction of witnesses either upon the one side or the other, against the wishes of counsel? We know that the Judge decides upon the *admissibility* of evidence, but we were not aware before that he had a right at his own election and in defiance of counsel to call a witness upon the stand, have him sworn and examined."

As I was one of the persons engaged in the trial, it will not be amiss for me to endeavor to answer it. I then thought, and still think, it was a gross usurpation of power in the Judge, to pursue the course he did. The following authorities will show whether I am right in my opinion.

Chief Justice Ruffin, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the *State* vs. *Martin*, (2 Iredell's Reports, page 120, decided in 1841,) uses this language: "It is in the discretion of the prosecuting officer, as of any private suitor, what witnesses he will call. *He* examines such as *he deems* requisite to the execution of the public justice. It others can shed more light upon the controversy, or show it in a new point of view, it is competent to the *prisoner* to call them. Without considering therefore the peculiar reasons on which the particular persons were dispensed with on this trial, and notwithstanding a modern case in England, we think the ruling of his Honor right, on the *broad ground* that it was the *province* of the *Solicitor* and *not of the Court to determine who should be the State's witnesses.*" The same Court have twice affirmed this decision. First, in *State* vs. *Stewart*, 9 Iredell's Reports 348, where Pearson, the present Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court: and again, in *State* vs. *Perry*, Busbee's Reports 330, where Nash, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion. These cases seem to fix the law as plainly as the highest Judicial Tribunal in the State can do.

Yours &c., E. C. HINES.

This is a strong case of official impropriety, but it is nothing to the following, which is given in the "State" of the 7th inst:—

"Hon. Henry M. Shaw was brought before Camden Superior Court this week upon an indictment, charging him with having committed an assault and battery upon the person of Jacob Forbes. The provocation which led to this violation of the law, according to the testimony of the witnesses, was, that Mr. Forbes, during the progress of a dispute between himself and Dr. Shaw, remarked that he *had* regarded Dr. Shaw as an honest man, but that he did not now; whereupon Dr. Shaw slapped him in the face. When Judge Saunders came to pronounce the sentence of the Court he made the following remarks from the bench: "He (Forbes) got just what he deserved. If a man tells another he is dishonest he *ought* to be slapped. He (Dr. Shaw) did just right, only he ought to have struck him harder—He is fined one dollar."

We have not noticed this matter for the purpose of publishing to the world that Dr. Shaw has been guilty of a breach of the peace, but to express our disapprobation of the course pursued by the Judge. Judge Saunders admitted that Dr. Shaw had violated the law, by imposing a fine of one dollar upon him; in fact Dr. Shaw did not deny it, for he submitted to a verdict of guilty without allowing the case to go to the jury. How inconsistent, then, to say the least of it, in his Honor to state from the bench that Dr. Shaw had done just right. He who is looked to as a conservator of the peace—whose sworn duty it is to see that the law is faithfully executed, virtually offers a reward for its violation. At all events the offender will be assured of smiles of approbation and words of commendation from Judge Saunders. If the law as recorded in our statute book and expounded by our Supreme Court, so conflicts with the individual feelings and opinions of Judge Saunders as to require him to condemn the law, while he executes it, then he owes it to himself—he owes it to the State at large—to resign the position he now occupies. We forbear to write more; we hope never again to witness so gross an outrage in the halls of Justice."

We need not add a word to the remarks of the "State," except to say that we fully concur in its condemnation of such a gross outrage. We desire to see our Judges uphold and administer the LAW, without fear, favor, or affection—the LAW as it is, not what they may think it ought to be.

A GREAT LEAK STOPPED.—The official paper says that the Postmaster General has contracted for the transportation of the mail from New York to San Francisco, and New Orleans to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, for nine months from the 1st of Oct. next, for $162,000; and that the same service at the rate now paid would cost $741,187 50, showing a saving of $579,187 50 for nine months service on one mail route.

So it appears that the Department has been and is paying nearly a million of dollars a year for one route that is hereafter to be supplied at $216,000 a year. Poverty is a great sharpener of the wits. When Uncle Sam was rich he was willing to be fleeced—indeed he was always fleecing himself. But now that he is out of pocket and constantly on the borrow, it must be a great favorite indeed—(there are a good many of that sort still)—who is allowed to cheat him.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

One of the Editors of the Raleigh Standard has been to the Western part of the State, and though he did not go of his own pleasure found much to please him. We make some extracts from his account of what he saw, containing information to such of our people as may intend a Western tour this Summer:

"We took our first ride on the Western Extension. The cars run to Statesville, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and will this week commence running seven miles farther—within about five miles of the Catawba river. This road, so far as built, is one of the most substantial in the country. We made the distance from Salisbury to Statesville, including four stoppages, in fifty-five minutes. The usual running time is about one hour and five or ten minutes. There is no trestle work on this road, and the bridges and viaducts are nearly all built of stone of the most durable kind—the "everlasting granite"—and the workmanship cannot be surpassed.

"At Statesville we took the stage for Marion. This is C. S. Brown's line, and we venture the assertion it is the best stage line in the State. He has not a bad looking horse, an uncomfortable coach, or a careless driver on the line. It is indeed surprising how well he has kept up every thing during the past extraordinary winter.

"While riding in the stage one has an opportunity of seeing the works completed and in progress on the railroad; and it is almost worth the trip to see them. Four miles from Statesville there is a splendid structure, partly of granite and partly of brick. It has five arches, the centre one granite, the others brick, all raised on granite pillars and abutments. Further on there is a viaduct with three arches, all granite, and numerous others of smaller dimensions, all executed with skill and taste. The grading in many places is very heavy, but is regularly progressing."

"To persons who contemplate visiting our mountains this summer, (and we trust their name is legion,) we recommend this route. It is the best, cheapest and most expeditious. The cars will be running to the Catawba by the first of July, and as soon as the structure for the bridge can be brought up and thrown across the river, the track laying will proceed rapidly to Newton, and beyond that point as fast as possible. In less than two years Morganton will be within ten or twelve hours travel of Raleigh; and we trust that many years will not elapse before Asheville and all the West will be within a day's travel."

Crops in the Catawba Region.—The editor of the Charlotte Democrat has been in attendance on Gaston Court, and in giving an account of his trip, says that the "farmers spoke cheeringly of the prospects of good crops. We noticed that the wheat looked well in most of the fields along the road, though in some places it has suffered from the effects of the frost and bug. The supply of fruit will be good, judging from the abundance we saw on the trees. Peaches and apples were killed in some localities, but as a general thing we think the crop is large and will be plentiful.

Wheat on the Roanoke.—The fine prospect the wheat fields presented a few weeks ago, is not so promising now. The rust has invaded many farms, and dismal forebodings of an almost entire failure are entertained by many farmers who, a month or two ago, anticipated an unprecedented yield the coming harvest. My own opinion is that many crops will come in short, and the wheat be of inferior quality, while others, not invaded by the rust will yield fully a crop of excellent grain. Taken altogether, the crop in this section will be nearly an average one in quantity, and slightly below an average in quality.

Halifax Cor. Pet. Express.

Crops in the West.—The wheat crop in that section, (McDowell County) we are sorry to say, does not look well. Indeed, we saw but few fields during our trip that did look well. In some sections the peaches are all killed—in others they are abundant. There will be plenty of apples.

Ral. Standard.

Mr. Everett in North Carolina.—The net proceeds of Mr. Everett's four Lectures in this State amount to $2,812 44. Received as follows: Wilmington, $1,091 80; Newbern, $590 04; Raleigh, $515; Chapel Hill, $615 60.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. D. Mitchell, D. S. TROY, Esq., of Cahaba, formerly of North Carolina, to Miss FLORENCE L. WATTS, eldest daughter of Hon. T. H. Watts.

In Moore county, on the 2d inst., by Rev. G. A. Russell, Rev. JOHN L. McIVER to Miss MARGARET A. McDONALD.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 23rd ult., in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. CHRISTIAN PARRISH, wife of Booker Parrish.

At Rutherfordton, N. C., on the 4th inst., WILLIAM H. MAYHEW, Esq., formerly of Newbern.

In Chatham county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. ANN ELIZA WATSON, relict of the late Jordan Watson, and daughter of the late Joseph Lee.

In Harnett county, on the 27th ult., after a protracted and painful illness, Mrs. MARY CAMERON, relict of John Cameron, in the 86th year of her age. For 20 years previous to her death she had been in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and living a life conformable thereto. When the summons came she died in hope, reposing in the promises of the gospel.—*Com.*

At the residence of her father, in the county of Robeson, on the morning of the 29th April, of long and painful illness, SALLIE JANE, daughter of the late Duncan Brown and Isabella his wife. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, at Philadelphus, for the last twenty years.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, May 9th, 1859.

The Steamship Anglo-Saxon arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

There had been no actual declaration of war, but the crisis still continued.

It was reported that an alliance offensive and defensive had been formed between France and Russia, and a considerable panic was the consequence.

The French troops were entering Sardinia. A French loan of five hundred millions of francs was announced. The French troops were entering Piedmont, and great warlike activity prevailed throughout France. The Imperial Guard of France had been placed on a war footing. It was reported that the French Minister of Marine had sent orders to all the seaports of France, forbidding the departure of any more boats for the Deep Sea Fishing, as a measure preparatory to enlisting crews in the Navy. Gen. Neill left Paris on the 24th for his command. The Paris *Patrie* says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon, would leave Wednesday, to join the army. Four thousand troops had arrived at Toulon to form Camp of a Regiment which, when they quitted Paris for the frontiers, were most enthusiastically cheered by the people.

The Corps Legislatif met at Paris on the 26th ult., to receive the government statement. Walewski, of the War Department, read to the Chambers an exposition of the negotiations which had taken place—saying that if the Emperor made war, it would be because he had been constrained to do so by the aggressive conduct of Austria. Every possible consideration had been urged by France to avoid the calamity. Count de Morny expressed the hope that the anticipated war would be confined to Italy.

The Corps Legislatif had ordered the French Minister to leave Vienna as soon as the Austrian Army crosses the Ticino; daily expected to take place.

A despatch from Vienna asserts that the French have already violated neutral territory. It is also stated that the French troops had arrived at Genoa, and entered Sardinia territory.

Austria expected to cross the Ticino at any moment, notwithstanding it was reported that she had agreed upon another proposed mediation.

England, Prussia and Russia all protested against the conduct of Austria.

The British Channel fleet had sailed under sealed orders. It was believed that it was destined for the Adriatic. It was reported that the whole militia force of England was to be embodied.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., May 10, 1859.

The *Adelaide*, from Galway, with dates to the 30th ult., was boarded this morning off Cape Race.

Her news is more alarming. It was officially stated at Paris that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities; this has been contradicted at London, but it was asserted that the Ticino would be crossed on the 29th.

Tuscany joins France and Sardinia, and it is reported that an alliance defensive and offensive has been concluded between Denmark and France.

Great warlike preparations are going on in England. Steamers have been chartered to carry troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean. Rumors are afloat of a forthcoming proclamation to augment the Navy by the addition of ten thousand men.

The London Times of the 27th, speaking of the Russo-French alliance says it is *most startling, changing in a moment the whole aspect of affairs!*

The King of Sardinia has gone to join the army at Alexandria.

The Tuscan army called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont and declare war against Austria, but he declined and fled, and Tuscany declared a military dictatorship.

War premiums are being generally demanded at Lloyd's.

The Parliamentary elections have commenced quietly.

The latest accounts from France report very active military movements throughout that empire. Eighty thousand French troops were expected to be in Italy by the day the steamer sailed.

The Paris Bourse has been greatly excited, but less so than the London Stock Exchange. The funds declined 1 per cent. on the 27th, but recovered ½ on the 28th, three per cents. closing 62f 70c.

The panic at London was very great.

The ship Pomona, from Liverpool for New York, was wrecked on Wexford on the 17th. The crew and three passengers, names unknown, were saved. She had over 400 souls on board.

Latest.—LONDON, April 30.—The report that the Austrians crossed the Ticino on the 20th proved incorrect. They had received orders to do so, but the order was countermanded and they remained on the east bank.

It was asserted that the advanced posts had crossed, and that the main army would do so on the 29th.

The Austrian official journals contain an imperial manifesto explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively deny the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and France.

London, Saturday Noon.—Consols 89. Austria has issued a manifesto tantamount to a declaration of war.

Paris, Saturday.—The Austrian troops have *crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities.* This is official.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton:—Sales for the week reach 30,000 bales, exporters taking 6000 and speculators 2,500 bales; all qualities declined ⅛ a ¼d. The market closing unsettled, owing to the continental disquietude. Middling Orleans 6¾d. Middling Uplands 6¾d. Stock at Liverpool 421,000 bales, of which 351,000 were American. Flour buoyant and advanced 1s. since Tuesday, and 1s. 6d. for the week. Corn buoyant and advanced 6d. since Tuesday. Provisions buoyant. There is a large speculative enquiry, and all qualities considerably advanced. Spirits Turpentine firm at 42s. 6d. a 43s., but 44s. demanded at the close. Rosin firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. Consols for money closed irregular at 89 a 89¼.

The Wheat Crop.—The accounts of the Wheat crop are somewhat contradictory, the mass of the evidence, however, is in favor of a large crop. We hear of some rust in certain sections, but upon the whole prospects appear flattering.

Weldon Patriot.

Very touching and beautiful were the words of the old schoolmaster, as life passed away: "It is growing dark—the school may be dismissed." Down to the very gates of an unseen world he carried his love and regard for the children whom he had trained.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. C. RIVES.

Mr. Rives began by remarking that the habits and pursuits of his life for many years past had removed him entirely from scenes of political excitement. I have no desire, he said, again to engage in them. While I had a public duty to perform I endeavored to discharge it honestly, faithfully, and to the best of my ability, more anxious to *serve* than merely to please my constituents. Cherishing with sincerity the principles I brought with me into public life, I could not, as an honest man, change them at the bidding of party. My services were no longer acceptable, and I have since lived a private citizen, contented and happy, with no complaints or regrets in the past—no aspirations in the future.

But, fellow-citizens, I should be sorry to say that I have lived an unconcerned spectator of public events. In a free country every citizen, the humblest and most obscure, as well as the highest, has a patriotic duty to perform in watching over and defending, according to his opportunities, the precious deposit of the public liberties. Candor compels me to declare that, from time to time, I have seen much cause for patriotic anxiety, but never so much as at the present moment.

It is this conviction which has induced me—I may be constrained me—not without many struggles against the force of habit and that love of retirement which grows stronger by every day's indulgence, to appear before you, in obedience to the flattering call that has been made upon me. I know how incapable I am of adding, by any thing I can say, to the force of the many able and eloquent appeals that have been already addressed to the intelligence and manliness of the country; but, powerless as my voice is, I feel that I should be recreant to the duty of a good citizen it I were not to raise it in such a cause, while, there may be one of my countrymen willing to listen to me.

I do not appear before you to plead for the triumph of a party. No, fellow-citizens; it is a far higher cause which now demands the exertions of us all. A bold and unblushing corruption has invaded every department of our National Administration, which, if not promptly and vigorously checked by the sovereign rebuke of the people, must soon engulph the public liberty, as it is rapidly undermining the public morals.

The wisdom and valor of our ancestors bequeathed to us noble free institutions, which were intended to place the public liberty securely under the guardianship of the public virtue. It is these noble institutions which daring official abuses, emboldened by impunity, would now pervert to the destruction of Liberty, by undermining every guarantee provided for its security—even the virtue and patriotism of the people themselves. Shall we not, then, rally to their defence, one and all of us? Shall we be told that this is the cause of a party? Believe me, fellow-citizens, it is the vital cause of constitutional freedom—the common cause of every American citizen, Democrat, Whig, or by whatever party denomination he may have been hitherto known, who values his birthright, and is manfully determined to defend it.

That I have presented to you no exaggerated picture of our public situation is unfortunately too well established by facts, now of universal notoriety. Revelations brought out during the late session of Congress have placed them before the public in a form not to be questioned.

Look at the report upon public printing, and you will see there how elaborately and ingeniously in that large department of the public expenditure, corruption has been organized into a system to multiply bribes to the employees and supporters of the Government. Every contract, whether for paper, for printing, for lithographing, for engraving, has been so managed as not only to yield a rich harvest to the contractor himself, but to the officer of the Government who awards the contract, and to the intermediate agents employed as brokers to procure it. Thus is a single job made, by its ramifications, to enlist and remunerate a dozen or more political retainers, at an enormous cost to the Treasury; for the prices allowed to the contractor must be correspondingly high, to enable him to pay the customary tributes to his patrons and associates.

And this rank scene of corruption has been passing under the very nose of the Government in the city of Washington. One of these leviers of *black mail*, one who received the modest sum of $39,000 for his good will and patronage in the sale and brokerage of public contracts, was but the other day owner and conductor of the official organ of the Government, and is even now, we are told, public printer in fact, though not in name.

Look now at the huge report made upon the operations in the navy yards of Philadelphia and Brooklyn—a document gigantic in its proportions, but yet more gigantic and startling in the official iniquities it reveals. I have neither the time nor the patience to enter into the disgusting details of these revelations. But one glaring and monstrous fact appears from them all—the systematic employment of contracts for every variety of work and materials in both of these vast establishments, and that with the direct approbation of the Government itself to reward partisan services, and to debauch the suffrages of the people.

There you will see contracts involving large amounts of the public money, directed by the Government to be given, in open violation of law, to the highest instead of the lowest bidder, from the sole consideration of the number of subsidized voters in the employment of the preferred party, whose suffrages were required in the critical moment of a contested election. So minutely and systematically was this policy carried out in one of those establishments [Brooklyn] that Democratic members of Congress representing the adjoining districts were formerly constituted by the Government its authorized agents for making an equitable division of the public spoils among its supporters, and in this manner the yard was filled to the number of several thousand with worthless and incompetent men, whose only claim to employment was founded on political service, and among whom, in the language of the report, "idleness, theft, insurbordination, fraud, and gross neglect of duty prevailed to an alarming extent."

The developments made present the Government as moving in a constant circle of corruption. First, the Government, with the public money, corrupts the contractors and their employees to vote for members of Congress; then the contractors corrupt the members of Congress, with a stipulated per centage, to procure them other contracts; and finally, the members of Congress, by one species of influence or other, corrupt the Government to bestow the contracts which they had stipulated to obtain.

But, fellow-citizens, I cannot follow out these revolting details; there they are upon record, where you can examine them for yourselves, and ponder on the mournful degeneracy of the public morals they disclose, and upon your solemn duty, as men and patriots, to rebuke and correct the evil. I have referred to these things with the deepest humiliation as an American citizen. I sincerely wish for the honor of my country that they could be shown to be party libels; but, unfortunately, the facts are too notorious, the knowledge of them is too wide-spread and universal to admit either of denial or suppression.

The whole air is filled with them; they are propagated on the winds to the corners of the earth. What has made Washington, as the central seat of the Government, the public offices, Congress itself, a by-word and reproach with the yet uncontaminated mass of the people but the belief that corruption festers there, and is thence diffused like a subtle poison through every branch of the public Administration depending upon it? Have not Senators of the dominant party, elevated by their character as well as their position, openly proclaimed in the Senate chamber their solemn conviction that the Government of the United States, of which they form a part, "is the most corrupt now existing on the habitable globe?"

The time is come then, when patriots and good men of all political denominations must seriously reflect upon the duties which they owe to their country, irrespective of mere party considerations. If we mean to preserve the noble heritage of freedom which our ancestors have transmitted to us, now is the time to make the effort. Public morality is the only basis on which free institutions can stand. If that is once sapped, the edifice itself must crumble to the ground.

I have not been an inattentive observer, fellow-citizens, of what has passed in other countries, as well as our own, during the eventful epoch in which we live. I have witnessed the downfall of an ancient monarchy in Europe. I have seen a constitutional representative Government established upon its ruins; and in eighteen short years I have seen that Government subverted by a revolution, to make way, after a brief and convulsive period of anarchy, for a military despotism.

What occasioned the premature downfall of the Representative Government of France? It was political corruption undermining at its base. Louis Philippe and his Ministers, instead of resting on the virtue and intelligence of the country for support, sought to rule it by an open and shameless system of corruption. The elective franchise being confined to a comparatively small portion of the nation, and that fraction being itself corrupted by the Government, the mass of the people could right themselves only by revolution; and the Government fell.

It is a remarkable instance of the certainty with which effects follow their causes in the political world, that M. de Tocqueville, one of the most profound political philosophers in this or any other age, announced from his place in the Chamber of Deputies, while all seemed sure and stable in the eyes of the Government, that the country was sleeping upon a volcano, and that a revolution was at hand. And what was the ground of his prediction? There had then been no popular tumults, no public disorders. He pointed alone to the depravation of the public morals by the mal-practices of the Government—to the system of political corruption it had introduced, and on which it relied—as the fatal cause which must inevitably bring on a national catastrophe.

Now, fellow-citizens, I take upon myself, with some knowledge of facts in both countries, to say that, great as were the abuses then committed by the Government of France, they were in no respect greater than those which are this day revealed to us as habitually, systematically practised by our own Government. Fortunately for us our political institutions have, in the general right of suffrage, furnished the people of America with an efficient intrument for the peaceable correction of these abuses, if they choose to make use of it. This great right, Mr. Jefferson has emphatically told us, is the appropriate and "peaceable corrective of abuses, which in other countries are lopped by the sword of revolution." But if the people, enslaved by their party leaders, will not apply the corrective, it is the same thing as if they had it not; and we must then, like other nations, run the risk of violent reactions and revolutions, of which few can foresee the issue, when they are once entered upon.

We have had impressive admonitions that these are not mere visionary speculations, even in this land of the largest liberty. What have already been the results of the heedless exercise or of the party enslavement of the right of suffrage in the hands of certain portions of the American people? Have we not seen vigilance committees forcibly superseding in several large communities municipal governments that sprang from the forms of popular election, but whose abuses and corruptions were so great that the most virtuous and in general peace-loving citizens co-operated in their overthrow; and even those who gave existence to them by their suffrages looked on and rejoiced in their downfall?

And what is this but revolution? And may not what has occured in your cities occur, in process of time, on the theatre of the nation, it such enormous governmental abuses as I have exposed to you this day be permitted to go on, not only uncorrected, but accumulating, and acquiring a more daring boldness by impunity? Leave not, I beseech you, fellow-citizens, this dear native land of ours to the cruel alternative of a tame surrender of its liberties, or of a fearful resort to a revolutionary vigilance committee taking possession of the Government at Washington.

No, fellow-citizens; let us organize our legal, constitutional, salutary vigilance committees at the polls. Let us throw off the debasing shackles of party thraldom, and assert the majesty and sovereignty of the popular will. Let us resolve by the potent voice of our suffrages to exclude from the high places of the Government those, whether individuals or parties, who have in any manner sanctioned, participated in, or been accessory to the gross and daring abuses which dishonor the country, while they imperil its liberties.

The startling abuses which have been recently brought to light in the various branches of the public administration are not accidental, or occasional, or simply personal. They are the necessary, logical, inevitable results of the system of political morality embraced, and indeed professed, by the party in power. If the Government is to be administered solely for the benefit and selfish interests of a party, then, fellow-citizens, your rulers have not been unfaithful to their creed.

With Democratic traditions, and even professions of simplicity and economy, your two last Administrations have, in six years, carried up the annual expenses of the Government from forty to eighty millions of dollars—(I speak approximatively and in round numbers)—having exhausted a surplus of twenty or thirty millions, and now living from hand to mouth, on the beggarly and ruinous expedient of loans; while at the same time we have seen Democratic members of Congress, by an act of unprecedented cupidity, and in violation of all decency, as well as the spirit of the Constitution, doubling their pay, and voting the increase into their own pockets by a retrospective provision, and surrounding themselves, at an enormous waste of the public treasure, with luxurious accommodations and extravagant allowances, that put to shame all we read of oriental magnificence and self-indulgence.

With like professions of Democratic jealousy of Executive power, your President modestly calls upon the Representatives of the people to transfer to him the power of peace and war; to give him, in effect, the sole treaty-making power; to place millions of the public money at his discretion; and to invest him with military protectorates over foreign States. With the the same professed allegiance to Democratic principles, he tramples under foot the sacred regard inculcated by the founder of the Democratic party for the freedom of elections, and brings the whole patronage and influence of his high office to control elections in the States, from the humblest representative trust to that of Senator of the United States. Succeeding to the Democratic maxim of peace and honest friendship with all nations, he threatened all by bellicose denunciations, in order to keep up the flagging spirit of party devotion by factitious appeals to national pride and honor.

But I may go further, and ask it there is a single principle of any sort held in common by the members of the now dominant party? The favorite and prominent measures of the present Administration are the thirty million Cuba appropriation; the transfer of the war-making power; the Mexican protectorate; the Pacific railroad; a protective tariff; and, until lately, the Lecompton constitution. Is there any union of opinion in the party upon a single one of these measures? No, fellow-citizens, there is division and dissension upon all of them; flagrant intestine war upon some; and upon others, it is hard to decide whether a majority of the party agree with or differ from their President and chief in the measures recommended by him.

But still, with rare exceptions, they adhere to and sustain him. As the living representative and embodiment of the party, he is to be supported at all hazards. The political ascendancy of the party—the power of disposing of the offices, employments, emoluments, solid personal benefits of the Government—is not to be jeoparded by indiscreet scruples about matters of so little comparative importance as principles and the general interests of the country. Such, fellow-citizens, are the results of the modern system of party discipline—of the code of political morals inculcated by the party in power. What is it but to proclaim by their own act the justice of the sentence pronounced years ago by a distinguished statesman of South Carolina: "that they are held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder?"

One of the chief arts by which this party has so long held possession of the Government, to the serious injury of the country and in spite of the reprobation of their measures by a large and unquestionable majority of the people, is the fabrication of sectional issues and the fomentation of sectional jealousies to divide the country, and thereby to prevent numerous masses of virtuous and honorable men in both sections, who cordially agree in detestation of their practices, from uniting in any efficient co-operation to displace them from power. The great instrument of popular delusion which they wield for this purpose, and to which alone they owe their unnatural foothold in the South, is the incessant and pernicious agitation of questions connected with slavery.

They put themselves forward as the special and exclusive friends of the rights of the slave-holding States. They officiously volunteer to make political issues for the South; and when, by means of these factitious issues, they have inflamed the South, and secured her votes, a part of them equivocate about the meaning and import of their pledges, and others betray her into false and untenable positions, where she is doomed to humiliating defeat, and where, worse than all, she is shorn of that which has hitherto constituted her chief and in itself invincible strength—the prestige of a character for high moral principle that would disdain communion with fraud, unfairness, or indiscretion of any sort. Let the late Democratic *eclaircissement* in the Senate of the United States on the true meaning and import of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—let the humiliating history and sequel of the Lecompton constitution and of the English bill—say how far this representation is justified by facts.

No, fellow-citizens; never should the South consent to barter her principles and honor for such miserable, such delusive support as this. She has never gained any thing, she never can gain any thing by unhallowed political bargains. Have we so soon forgotten that he who obtained her votes for the Presidency as "the Northern man with Southern principles" was afterwards the head and Presidential candidate of the freesoil party? Her rights have a far better and higher guarantee than any political combination can give. They are written in the Constitution of the country. There, they are impregnable. Let us disdain to hold them by any lower tenure.

Political agitation can do them nothing but harm. They are under the sacred guardianship of a tribunal instituted for the defence of constitutional rights—a tribunal which no political agitation can reach. That tribunal, in the serene and undisturbed exercise of its lofty functions, has covered them with the panoply of the national justice. On each successive question involving the rights of the Southern States, as they have arisen, upon the constitutional obligation and validity of the fugitive act, upon the right of transfer from one State to another free from the control which had been claimed under the power of regulating commerce among the States, upon the limits of Congressional power with regard to the common territories of the Union—on all these questions the supreme judicial tribunal of the United States has, by its solemn and irreversible judgments, surrounded the rights and institutions of the South in the only points in which they have ever been supposed to be open to invasion with an impassable wall of defence.

He who would, under these circumstances, indulge any serious apprehension of encroachment, either from Congress or the other States, on the rights and institutions of the South, must be a very credulous or a very timid man. Such a man, as Dr. Johnson said of the *no popery* alarmist in his day, would have been apt to cry "fire" in the midst of the universal deluge. I trust fellow-citizens, there is no son of Virginia who would go farther in defence of the constitutional rights of the South in case of any real danger than I would; but, as I cherish her honor, as I value her rights, I loathe and deprecate all simulated panics to "fright her from her propriety," to seduce her from her ancient loyalty to the cause of pure and uncorrupt government, and to enlist her in the obedient service of a party that would practise upon her fears only to betray her principles and interests.

Fellow-citizens, there is one real, one pressing, one overshadowing and imminent danger which threatens the whole country. It is the danger to the public liberty, to public morals, to our free institutions themselves, from the wide-spread corruption and abuses which have invaded every department of our National Administration. To reform these abuses, to purify the Government from its pollution, to bring it back to its accountability to the people, to replace the public liberty upon the firm pedestal of the public morals, to "drive the money changers from the temple;" this is a high and holy work of patriotism, which demands the united and best exertions of all for the honor and interest of all.

It is the common cause of good men and patriots every where—in the North, the South, the East, the West. Shall we permit ourselves to be diverted from so vital and exigent a work as this by the stale device of the adversary in attempting to sow divisions among the friends of honest responsible government, by the revival of extinct and pestilent sectional issues for which there is no existing foundation—by the absurd cry of *fire!* in the midst of the deluge of corruption which overwhelms the land?

We have recently heard a most honorable and truthful voice from the North,* speaking in the name of a numerous, enlightened, and patriotic body of our fellow-citizens there, declaring their willingness and earnest desire to sink, henceforward and forever, these mischievous and dangerous issues in our national politics. From opportunities of information, which a late visit of a wholly private character to that portion of the Union afforded me, I sincerely believe that this is the unequivocal, the deeply felt sentiment of a large majority of our fellow-citizens in the entire North. Shall we not accept this peace-offering, and be willing with them to consign to the tomb of the Capulets—a tomb, alas! that already contains so many victims of unnatural strife—an ill-omened controversy, which, by the impunity it has hitherto ensured to unexampled official abuses, has brought into the extremest peril those glorious institutions which the wisdom and valor of Northern and Southern men united in establishing, and which their descendants are alike interested in defending and perpetuating?

At all events, fellow-citizens, you are engaged in a noble effort to vindicate the honor and liberties of your country. It is an effort worthy of the ancient fame of Virginia—of the best days of her patriotism and renown. The spirits of her great men, who consecrated their lives to the cause of constitutional freedom, look down with approving smiles upon your struggle. There can be no purer, no higher glory than to be the saviours, or else the martyrs, of the public liberty.

*Gov. Hunt, New York.

Southern Baptist Convention.—On Tuesday a resolution was adopted recommending that the last week in July be observed throughout the South as a special season of prayer for the outpouring of God's spirit and the success of the missionary cause; and that the friends of the cause throughout the South be urged to raise during the ensuing year $25,000 for the furtherance of missionary operations, domestic and foreign.

The Committee appointed to consider the matter declined to recommend a change in the existing Missionary system.

Dr. Manly, of S. C., addressed the convention in behalf of the Theological School at Greenville. In the course of his remarks he said that professorships had been accepted by Dr. Boyce, of S. C., Rev. J. A. Broadus, of Va., and Rev. B. Manly, Jr., of Virginia. The fourth professorship had been tendered to Rev. Wm. Williams, of Ga. Rev. A. E. Dickinson, of Va., has been appointed General Agent for the Theological School, throughout the South.

The Convention adjourned on Tuesday night

On Sunday, during the session of the Convention, 29 places of worship in and around Richmond, says the Enquirer, were occupied by Baptist Preachers, now in attendance in Convention here. The reverend gentlemen selected for this duty numbered sixty, and were from all Southern States except Virginia. The degree of moral and persuasive eloquence displayed yesterday, in the pulpits, by these gentlemen, has rarely been surpassed in our midst. Some of the discourses were pronounced to be master-pieces of thought and talk.

Crop Prospects.—It is yet too early to form a definite opinion of what is to be from present indications, but the general accounts from all parts of the country are unusually flattering. The season thus far has been propitious. An abundance of rain has been succeeded by a spell of warm dry weather, that has given a wonderful impulse to vegetation, and will be worth millions of dollars to farmers and agriculturists. The trying months of spring have passed without disaster, and the contingencies of protracted drouths and the ravages of insects alone remain.

It is true that some sections of the country have not been thus favored; but such exceptions to the general rule are always to be expected in so extensive an agricultural area as our own. The floods in the Mississippi valley have been most disastrous to crops of every description; yet the inundated districts comprise but a modicum of the whole. Many of the Southern States, also, have been visited by repeated and destructive hail storms and severe frosts during the past month, but the damage done is comparatively trifling, contrary to all expectation, and vegetation is rapidly recovering from these drawbacks. In the West copious and long continued rains and the appearance of frosts have caused great apprehensions of a failure of the crops. Freshets, too, have contributed to the damage. Nevertheless, those who were the most anxious are now hopeful, and confidently looking forward to an abundant harvest. In the more Northern districts, where farming operations are deferred by the colder climate, the fruit crop and the winter wheat are alone liable to injury from late frosts, and from these we have been unusually exempt.

In the long catalogue of cereals, the wheat occupies the first attention, and respecting this the accounts from most parts of the country are very favorable. Corn and cotton in the more Southern States are in a very forward condition. Rye, oats and barley are chiefly raised in the Middle, Northern and Western States, and mature after the wheat is harvested. Fruit, not only as a luxury but as an actual necessity, is scarcely less an object of interest than the grain crop. In this there is a promise of a beautiful yield. After the scarcity of the past two years, this intelligence will be most cheerfully received.

A failure of the grain crops this year in many of the Western States, after disasters of the past two years, would be most ruinous. This is particularly the case in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana. To these an abundant harvest will be invaluable, since it will enable them to pay their obligations which have long since matured, and put trade upon a good footing once more. It is yet too early to form a definite opinion as to the result in these States. Present prospects, however, are encouraging. A few days may essentially change these prospects for the better. The season is so far advanced that further injury can scarcely be done.

Jour. of Com.

Advance in Breadstuffs.—The war news from Europe is creating great excitement in the breadstuffs and provision markets all through the United States. At New York, on Tuesday, flour further advanced 10a25 cents per bbl.; wheat 3a5 cents per bushel, and yellow corn sold at 95a98 cents. Beef and pork also further advanced. During the last five weeks superfine flour has advanced in New York from 50 to 75 cents per bbl., and southern extra 75 cents to $1.75. The *Courier* says:

"The transactions on the corn exchange on Tuesday foot up about 30,000 bbls. of flour, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 46,000 bushels of corn, and 20,000 bbls. of beef, pork, &c., to the value in all of at least $600,000. This for the season, when stocks and receipts of breadstuffs are much smaller than at other periods of the year, is a very very large business."

All the saltpetre in the New York market has been withdrawn to await events.

Attempt to Burn a Circus.—An attack was made on L. B. Lent's circus company at Frederick, Md., on Monday, while they were performing, by a large crowd of rowdies. Two of the circus men were badly hurt while protecting their property. Two or three outsiders were hurt, but not seriously. The crowd set fire to the side canvass, which was burnt up. They also broke one or two wagons belonging to the circus. All the persons got out safe. The cause of this is said to be the price of tickets, which was fifty cents. The company refused to put the price to twenty-five cents, which had been done by others before them.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this institution was held at their Banking House in this town on the 12th instant.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors by the State proxy: P. K. Dickinson, W. S. Ashe, Jno Walker, John L. Holmes.

The following were elected Directors by the stockholders: Thos. H. Wright, F. J. Hill, W. A. Wright, W. C. Bettencourt, John Wooster, J. H. Flanner, James Anderson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Thos. H. Wright was unanimously re-elected President, and H. R. Savage, Cashier.

Wil. Herald.

The only change in the Board is that the late Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Sr., is succeeded by Jas. Anderson, Esq.

The Journal gives some other particulars:

"The amendments to the charter made by the last Legislature were accepted. These amendments give the privilege of issuing three and four dollar notes, and prohibit the issue of any notes above five dollars except those of the denomination ten or a mutiple of ten, the object being to do away with the 6's, 7's, 8's, and 9's.

"Another amendment regulates the mode of settling balances between the Cape Fear and other Banks of the State.

"A proposition to divide the surplus fund, or a portion of it, was rejected, and the whole matter referred to the directors.

"A resolution was passed doing away with what has been known as the "Director's privilege," of borrowing $5,000, on giving security and paying the interest thereon. Directors hereafter stand on the same footing as other borrowers."

[The Bank at Fayetteville has for many years refused to act on this "Director's privilege."]

State Educational Association.—At the fourth annual meeting, to be held at Newbern on the 4th of June, it is announced in the Journal of Education, several addresses will be delivered, which will add much to the interest of the occasion. It is expected that the sessions of the Association will be opened by an address from the President, Rev. B. Clegg, of Olin., Prof. F. M. Hubbard, of the University, and one or two others (conditionally) have also consented to deliver addresses at such time, during the meeting, as may suit the Association. At the request of the Association, Mrs. Delia W. Jones is expected to prepare "A specific report upon the studies and mode of conducting Female Schools;" to be read before the Association.

Reports are expected from Committees appointed at the last meeting, on Common Schools, Educational Statistics, Normal Schools, and other matters of interest, opening a wide and interesting field for discussion.

N. C. Swamp Lands.—S. H. McRae Esq., of Plymouth, sold to Mr. C. W. Skinner of Chowan, and to Messrs. Augustus Lewis and Thomas E. Skinner of Raleigh, the other day, six thousand acres of his reclaimed Swamp Lands for the handsome sum of twenty five thousand dollars. A few years ago the same lands could have been purchased for a mere nominal sum. Some years ago Mr. McRae purchased a large body of Swamp land, and upon discovering the superior qualities of the soil, he turned his attention to canaling and after a few years' labor, has succeeded in reclaiming one of the richest and most desirable bodies of land in the whole southern country. Since these lands have been thoroughly drained they are easily cleared and brought into a high state of cultivation, and are said to be capable of yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels of corn to the acre; and are reputed to be excellent Wheat and Cotton growing lands.

Had the Swamp lands of Eastern Carolina been reclaimed years ago, as they will be at some future time, and brought into cultivation, their value could scarcely be estimated by dollars and cents; and to-day, instead of Eastern North Carolina presenting an unhealthy appearance, it might be the most flourishing country upon the face of the earth. Nature seems to have done more for us than for any other people, yet we have not profited by it. Mr. McRae has not only amassed a fortune by reclaiming Swamp lands, but he has opened the eyes of many who have been asleep all their days as it were, and convinced them what can be done by a little patience and labor.

Wash. N. C. Times.

Crops.—The Wilmington Journal, one of whose editors has been to Onslow Court, says: "We found that the crops of every kind were suffering very much from the want of rain; on Tuesday rain came, however—a perfect god-send. It was general, and everybody at Court appeared to be in better humor than previously."

The Raleigh Standard says: "The wheat crop in this and in the western part of the State is said to be very promising. We have not heard of the rust or fly being in it.

A Hint to Farmers.—We have always thought it a poor business for a farmer to neglect making his own meat and bread and some to spare, for the purpose of making a large market crop of any article, with the certain prospect of buying corn and pork. A prudent Beaufort farmer remarked the other day, that when he found every body was going largely into cotton, he concluded that he would pitch in for corn and give cotton the go-by for the present.—*Wash. N. C. Dispatch.*

The Division of California.—A bill for the division of California has passed both branches of the Legislature, and gone to the Governor for his signature. This bill is entitled "An Act granting the consent of the Legislature to the formation of a different government for the Southern counties of the State," and undoubtedly looks to the erection of the territory thus set off into an independent State. The name proposed to be given to it is the "Territory of Colorado."

South Western Crops.—Texas and Louisiana papers of the 30th ult. bring gloomy accounts of the condition of the crops in portions of those States, most of the cotton and corn having been seriously injured by severe frosts. In some favored localities, however, the prospects were very encouraging.

P. TAYLOR

HAS now in Store, a general Stock of Staple

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes,

And the best quality of

Family Groceries, Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Together with almost all articles usually wanted in the trade of this place.

Agent for the sale of BENBOW'S COTTON YARN, TWINE, CANDLE WICK, &c. Store formerly occupied by W. F. MOORE, Esq., North-East Corner Market Square. Call and see. P. TAYLOR.

April 30, 1859. 10-1mi

D. W BOWMAN.] [R. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT colored,—best quality. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

The Russo-French Alliance.—The following are the provisions of the Russo-French treaty, as given by the Times:

Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France with the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and to place an army of 50,000 men on the frontier of Austria. This, the Times says, is directed obviously against England, and its existence is proof that enterprises which are thus to be protected, are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged. The Times concludes that the Russian army of observation is to excite insurrections among the Hungarians. The second condition provides that in case Austria invades Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against her within fifteen days of the violation of Piedmontese soil.

The Times maintains that England need take no active part so long as the war is confined to Italy, but if France and Russia should attack Austria in Germany, or if Prussia should be led under contribution in her territory, these treaties would become no less than a partition of Europe, and the first principle of self-preservation would compel us to consider whether we can best defend ourselves on the continent or on our own homesteads. However much we may desire to keep clear of these complications, the existence of a great German Power is essential to our safety.

There are also statements by the last steamer that the French and Russian governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts, surveys, &c., of the English coast and stations, and of the English stations in the Mediterranean, and have likewise been engaged making large purchases of coal, irrespective of price or quality. It is also intimated that extensive orders for charts had been received from the Spanish Government, and the inference was, that Spain would throw herself into the arms of France. Twenty-seven gun-boats, with vessels of a larger size, are building for the Spanish government. It is suggested, that Spain might, possibly, be acting as the agent of others. Large quantities of guns and ammunition are being shipped for the Mediterranean and Malta.

The Paris Constitutionnel and London Daily News deny the reported alliance between France and Russia. The latter says that the document signed is a mere convention.

The following is an abstract of a letter per the steamer *Persia*, dated Liverpool, April 30th:

"The papers of this morning contain a despatch from Vienna dated Friday, in which it appears that the official papers there have announced the declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia.

"Revolutions have occurred in Tuscany and the Italian duchies, and all Italy will soon be in a blaze, in consequence of the announcement of Sardinia, that on her banner is inscribed, "The Independence of Italy!"

"The steamer leaves at too early an hour to give you any news of to-day's markets. Rentes closed in Paris yesterday at 62f.

"Such is the confusion and alarm now existing that it is almost impossible to predict the result of the war on cotton. Purchases can be made, however, at half penny decline on the week.

"Cobden and Bright have been returned to Parliament by large majorities."

Sardinia.—The following is a summary of the King of Sardinia's proclamation to the army: "The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage on himself and on the nation, and has therefore replied to the demand with scorn." The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says, "I will be your captain. I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers—your companions of the Tchernaya—whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to victory! Let our banners, like our war-cry, be 'the independence of Italy.'"

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Important to Mail Agents—The Post Office Department has decided to pay all mail route agents quarterly, instead of by the month, as heretofore.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Failure of Jacob Little Once More.—Jacob Little, the great Wall street stock broker, failed to-day. Liabilities will probably reach $2,000,000.

American Tract Society.—The Revolutionists Again Defeated.—The annual meeting of the American Tract Society last week, was of great interest, and decisive in its results. The revolutionists were again defeated at all points. The old officers were re-elected almost unanimously. Even Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, who is specially disliked by the revolutionists, because he once published a South Side View of Slavery, containing some truths which they did not relish, received 323 votes, out of a total of 349.

THE OLD DOMINION

Coffee Pot,

HAVING become indispensable to all who have tried its value,

A FRESH SUPPLY

Has been obtained, among which is a lower-priced article, viz: 2 qt. at 1 50 and 3 qt 1 75.

ALSO,

Trivets for this Coffee Pot (or boiling vessels of any sort,) at 25 cts., Iron Coffee Pot Mats (or stands) at 15c.

"We record our own opinion formed only by drinking the coffee made in this Coffee Pot; but those more immediately connected with its preparation, are perfectly delighted with the simplicity and economy of the process."—*Southern Guardian, Columbia, S. C.*

For sale at "THE CROCKERY STORE."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7. 12-1stf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

White Bone Handle with 3 prong *steel* Forks, very good, $1 25 per set.

White Bone Handle with 3 prong *steel* Forks, 3 large Rivets in Handle, *very well* finished, and altogether a *prime* article, $1 75 per set.

Ivory Handle Knives only, and Knives and Forks of good styles at low prices.

—ALSO—

More of those Super Horn tip balanced-Handle Knives and Forks at $2 50.

Just received at "THE CROCKERY STORE."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1859 12-1tf

Second Spring Stock.

We are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a great variety suitable for

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

Also, a large stock of

Wool, Cassimere and Leghorn Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c.

All of which were carefully selected by *one of the Firm*, and will be offered to *Wholesale buyers* at the lowest Market prices. All orders will be filled *with care*.

YARNS and SHEETINGS generally on hand at Factory prices.

H. & E. J LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1859. 8-tf

Podophillin, Gelsemin.

STILLINGIN, LUPULIN, &c., &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 16 8-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1859.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The Democrats of Pitt County dissent from their brethren in most of the counties of the Newbern District. They recommend W. B. Rodman, Esq., of Beaufort County, as the candidate in Col. Ruffin's place.

The Canvass has commenced in the 5th District. Messrs. Gilmer and Waddell, we hear, made speeches at Pittsborough last week.

We are assured that the Whigs of the District are thoroughly aroused, and that the prospect is that Mr. Gilmer's majority will be much larger than it was two years ago, no matter who may be run in opposition.

Mr. Gilmer's letter accepting the nomination is published in the Greensborough Patriot, and we transfer the most of it to the Observer as of interest to a very large number of our subscribers, who are Mr. Gilmer's constituents.

After thanking the Committee and the Convention, expressing his desire not to have been a candidate again, but, under the peculiar circumstances, of "most malignant, virulent, and persisted detraction," his anxiety that the people should ratify the nomination, Mr. Gilmer proceeds to speak of political matters:

"While in the discharge of my duties, as the Representative of our District in the last Congress, I was doubtless often in error, but it was on all occasions my desire to give the people for whom I acted the results of my best conclusions, after the most careful examination. It was my sincere purpose to pursue, with all the ability I could command, that faithful and honorable course that I conceived my constituents would have me take, were all the lights before them, and they present to advise.

"My vote on the vexed question of Kansas, namely—whether it were best for my section and the Union, all things considered, to force the Lecompton Constitution on the free people of that distracted Territory, against the well known wishes of an overwhelming majority of her people, was the result of mature deliberation. I verily believe nine-tenths of my people, without distinction of party, *with all the facts before them*, would have voted in the same way, and would have considered it unwise and impolitic to have given any other vote. Born and reared in the South, I flatter myself that I possess a proper degree of Southern pride; and, in common with the conservatives of my own section, am impressed with my proper share of jealousy and watchful anxiety for the position and fate of the Southern States with their institutions in the Union. I think I know something also of Southern feeling and Southern honor, and if I do, it is, that while they calmly and sternly ask and demand all that is fairly due, they are the last to do wrong under any circumstances. In the South it is yet a maxim that "Honesty is the best policy." Her own good sense should teach her, especially as she is gradually falling into a minority, that any other policy 'may return to plague the inventors.' I have too much confidence in Southern honor to suspect her for one moment of a disposition, knowingly to profit by fraud and violence And, I trust, she may never be so far misled as to forget that in practice, forbearance and fair dealing are not without their influence, even on those inclined to do us harm. But the story of Kansas and Lecompton is too long to be embraced in this reply. Suffice it to say, that Congress finally concluded that the best way to settle the difficulty at last was, in substance, what the veteran Crittenden, and those who acted with him, proposed, *—to leave it to be settled by the people of Kansas themselves;* and the South, as I am happy to see, is rapidly coming to a favorable conclusion, not only as to the wisdom of the course, but that the South, after all, had had but little interest in the determination of that question, which by the agitation of extremists, had become so extremely sectional, that, if otherwise decided, in the deliberate judgment of many thousands, conversant with the facts, would have at once destroyed the peace of the country,—and if not the very Union itself, would inevitably have brought a conflict between the people of Kansas and the U. S. forces, if not a bloody commingling of Northern and Southern arms on the plains of Kansas—a sectional phrensy unnecessarily produced, spreading with electric speed to all sections, to the delight of those only, who desire to destroy the Union.

"I am fully aware of the responsibility I take in accepting the nomination which the Convention has tendered to me. The batteries, from which so many poisoned missiles have been hurled at me and all conservatives in the South, are not yet lowered. A fusion of the whole South is demanded, and none so clamorous for it, as those of "the Southern League" whose avowed object is to precipitate the South into disunion. Like begets like; and when the disunionists of the North and the South shall have secured the division of the whole country into two parties—a united Southern sectional against a Northern united sectional party—they will have the people of these happy States in the very position against which the Father of his country hath bequeathed to us his most solemn and affectionate warnings. I am of the South, and shall always act with the South when I conceive she is in the right, and acting for her own true interests under the Constitution.

"Should it be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to place me again in Congress, I am not insensible of the responsibilities of that position. This country, through her representatives, has yet to determine the question as to what is an economical administration of the Government. Whether the policy of the present Administration, of preaching economy, retrenchment and reform, and, *at the same time*, expending annually more than eighty millions of dollars, issuing treasury notes, borrowing millions, and fixing on the country in time of peace an immense national debt, is to be sanctioned and approved,—whether the country shall be taxed some hundreds of millions of dollars to build a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, furnishing public plunderers additional opportunities to fleece the people,—whether the President is to be trusted with millions to be disposed of by himself, without the previous sanction of the people's Representatives, as in the case of the thirty millions in the Cuba bill,—whether the corporations of the States shall be placed under the power of the General Government,—whether the President shall be trusted with the power of using the Army and Navy to exercise protectorates over other nations, engaging in entangling alliances against the warnings of Washington,—whether the old States shall have any share in the Public Lands, still more than one thousand millions of acres, or whether those lands shall by act of Congress be offered and *given away* to all the world, unnaturalized foreigners as much entitled to take and keep possession without pay as our own people,—whether the country shall be continually distracted by the agitation of the Slavery question, and whether to this end the impracticable question of renewing the African Slave Trade shall be introducted and made the subject of political sectional agitation,—whether fillibustering, the practice of forming privately armed bands of robbers in our midst to distract and plunder neighboring nations at peace with us, shall be tolerated in this professed Christian Nation,—whether we shall maintain the present usage of levying taxes on the property of foreigners, brought to this country for sale, to raise the means of supporting the Government or whether we shall adopt free trade with all the world, let foreigners bring and sell among us what they please without paying anything for it, and come to direct taxes, and levy the same on our own property already taxed to the utmost point of endurance,—whether we shall keep up the present British Tariff, which, by reason of the facilities that frauds are practised upon it, fails to raise sufficient revenue to support the Government, and makes the borrowing of millions every year necessary, and which, by reason of its being regulated by the ad valorem foreign valuation, has a *sliding scale*, and which *slide* is always in favor of the foreigners, and against our own people, saying to the foreigners, when you have it most in your power to crush our own industry, we will add to your facilities to do this the more effectually, and to our own people, when they most need the incidental protection, which a Revenue Tariff ought to afford, you shall have the very least aid and protection possible,—whether integrity and honesty, in making and completing Government contracts, shall be enforced, and plundering in high and low places put down—these are grave questions for the consideration of the people."

A SPEECH WORTH READING.—In the preceding page we copy nearly the whole of a speech lately delivered by the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, by special request of the Whigs of Richmond, Va. Mr. R. is one of the most eminent men in that State or in the country,—distinguished whether in the U. S. Senate, as Minister to France, or in private life. The speech will well repay the reader.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—A meeting of the Democratic National Committee is to be held at Washington City on the 7th December next to name a day for the assembling of the National nominating Convention. Thos. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, is the member of the Committee from this State.

A HAPPY SUGGESTION.—A Southern paper suggests the propriety of sending those persons who are caught while engaged in the slave trade to the North to be tried, and sending South for trial those who disobey the fugitive slave law. A capital idea. We should thus get rid, by hanging, of two pestiferous classes of people, the slave stealers in both sections. The North would suffer a sort of depopulation, however, for not only the resisters of the fugitive law would swing, but nearly all engaged in the slave trade are from the North.

ANOTHER LEAK STOPPED.—If the General Post Office could only continue poor for a few years we should have some hope of a return to good old honest and prudent practices. We mentioned last week a saving of about three quarters of a million in one contract, with as good service under the cheap as under the dear contract. And now we have another move in the right direction, by the discontinuance, after the 1st July, of two of the overland mail routes, from Neosha, Mo., to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and from Kansas, Mo., to Stockton, California. The "Constitution" says that ten out of twenty-four trips of these mails were not made at all, in consequence mainly of the presence of hostile Indians on the routes; in one instance the mail was captured by them and destroyed; and in one instance the whole mail consisted of but *two letters and one newspaper*.

FALL OF STOCKS.—The war news has had a depressing effect on stocks in New York. North Carolina 6s sold on Thursday at 97, Virginia at 94, Tennessee at 90, Missouri at 81 to 83½, (of which last $166,000 were sold on that day.)

The steamer Africa on Thursday took away $1,648,000 in specie, an amount the loss of which produced some excitement in Wall street.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county—Judge Heath presiding—commenced this morning. There is plenty of business, civil and criminal, before it.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—We are informed that a mare—blaze on her face, and two of her hind feet white—was recently found on the edge of a large pocosin, some seventeen or eighteen miles south of this place, on the road leading to Floral College, dead. From appearances, she had been blindfolded and knocked in the head with an axe, as the indentation was visible.

The friend who communicates these facts asks: Can this horse have any connection with the murdered man recently found in the Cape Fear river about Averasborough? The distance from Averasborough to where the horse was found is just about a day or a night's ride; and from appearances the murdered man and the horse were killed about the same time. Can any one recollect of seeing such an animal as we have described about the latter part of April or the first of May passing over any of the roads between Averasborough and Lumber Bridge? Is there any suspicious person missing from the neighborhood of where the murdered man was found, and has any such been seen on the road South of this towards Cheraw or Lumberton?

We learn that a money-belt was found on the murdered man—but there was no money in it.

We think the circumstance of a body of an unknown man being found in the river, calls for a particular statement from the Coroner of Harnett or some one else, of his appearance, clothing, &c.; and for an effort to discover the murderer.

A LARGE LAW CLASS.—We see by a letter in the Wilson Ledger, that there are between 45 and 50 Students at Chief Justice Pearson's Law School at Richmond Hill, in Yadkin county, including some from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas.

At a meeting of the Students, to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Vincent A. Witcher, of Virginia, was chosen Orator for the occasion.

TO BE ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.—The Washington N. C. Dispatch, a very neatly printed and well conducted paper. Richard Granger, Editor: published at $2 per annum in advance.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—We have received a pamphlet of 25 pages, entitled, "A Defence of John C. McRae & Co., from the Imputations cast upon them as Contractors on the North Carolina Railroad, by the Report of a Joint Select Committee of the last Legislature of North Carolina."

As in duty bound we have read this pamphlet, though it comes to hand so long after the other publications on the subject that it is not pleasant to enter again upon it. We were aware that these gentlemen felt themselves aggrieved by the Report of the Committee; and can well understand their desire to convince the public that their work *was* well done, and that they did *not* receive more pay than they were entitled to under their contract; both of which they endeavor to establish by this defence. But Messrs. McRae & Co. have entirely misconceived their position in the matter. They are impressed with the idea that the Committee of the Legislature was engaged in persecuting them, and that the Committee was prompted to this by some outside person or persons. Now it seems to us, that the Committee's notice of Messrs. McRae & Co. was altogether incidental, and not at all as to them directly. The Committee was investigating the conduct of *the State's servants*. In that investigation the Committee found that the work of these contractors was not done to the satisfaction of the only officer authorised to judge of and to receive it; and yet that they had been paid by the State's agents in defiance of that officer's objections. That is the meaning of the Worth Report; and we therefore consider the imputations of unfairness and partiality against the Committee which made that Report, misdirected. The Committee did but its duty. If there was wrong, it was wrong of the officer who furnished them with the facts, which, being so furnished, they were bound to report.

So much for Messrs. McRae & Co.'s complaints of the Committee, which are very bitter and made under the mistaken idea that the Committee has imputed corrupt action to them. We have seen no intimation that they asked more than *they* honestly believed was their due.

Though mainly directed against the Committee the Defence is really devoted to the difficulties between the Chief Engineer and the Contractors. Of the causes of these difficulties, resulting in a state of non-intercourse, we know nothing. At the beginning they were apparently very good friends, for the Defence informs us that a few days before the contract was taken by Messrs. McRae & Co., the Chief Engineer and Mr. McRae had planned to resign their offices and take the contract together at the Engineer's estimates. The difficulties, however, arose; and to these the contractors attribute the differences as to the work. Into the questions at issue between Engineer and Contractors we do not propose to enter. The Chief Engineer, who was named in the contract as the final arbiter, says that they built the culverts badly, that their work was generally badly done, and that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could get them to do any of their work properly. The contractors deny responsibility for the defective work on the culverts on two grounds: one that they did not do the work, but sub-let it; the other that the defective culverts were defective because they were too small to vent the water after a heavy rain. They charge the fault, therefore, to the Engineer, who ordered the culverts to be thus built too small; and allege that the culverts were afterwards opened upon a larger scale, whereby their original insufficiency was admitted. The following paragraph will give the reader a fair idea of the Contractors' defence against the Engineer's judgment on their work, and with it we dismiss the matter, having given space to thus much merely because the Engineer's opinion had incidentally appeared in the Observer, and Messrs. McRae & Co. were entitled to have *their* opinion stated in reply:

"The contract stipulated that we were to provide the road "with all and every fixture and work that may, in the judgment of the Chief Engineer, be required for the speedy and safe transit of locomotives with their trains." But in this exercise of judgment the Chief Engineer was clearly to be governed only by the spirit of the contract, which would prevent his requiring of us work not contemplated under his estimates. The contract also provided, that "all materials and all work to be subject to the inspection of the Chief Engineer, or some one to be appointed by him;" but this was not to be so construed as to justify capriciousness or displays of arbitrary power, coupled with great injustice. Again, the contract provided that "the Chief Engineer shall in all cases decide every question which may arise relative to the execution of this contract on the part of said contractor; and his decision shall be final and conclusive." But even this would not justify a decision at variance with a fair construction of the contract—and a fair construction was all that we ever desired."

There is another point in the Defence requiring brief notice, as bearing upon the Report of the Investigating Committee. Near the close a letter is introduced from Judge Saunders to Gen. Alex. McRae, one of the contractors, in which the Judge flatly contradicts the statement made by the Chief Engineer, in writing, to the Worth Committee, that he, the Engineer, was not consulted by the Committee of Directors who settled with McRae & Co., in 1854-5. Judge Saunders, who was Chairman of that committee, says that the Engineer "attended from time to time, and gave full explanations, on every point, in regard to the contracts, and the nature of the claim." We give the Judge's statement, of course, as the Engineer's statement has already appeared. We confess that there is a sort of balance in our minds as to which is deserving of belief in the matter.

The Judge's letter is a curiosity in its way, and as specimens of his peculiar style of writing English we quote some paragraphs. First, one which is slightly *muddy*, seeming to us to be evidence against Messrs. McRae & Co., though written and published for their benefit, inasmuch as it admits that they obtained "relief against the strict fulfilment of their contract":—

"I, of course, cannot undertake to state, at this late date, all that transpired during the examination. But I feel very confident that no greater favor was extended to the claimants than was extended to other contractors who had applied to the Board for relief against the strict fulfilment of their contracts. I know that it was generally considered, that the Messrs. McRae had relieved the Company from great embarrassment, in the obligation which they were under to the Stockholders, by taking the contract, and it is pretty certain they would have been losers, but for the foresight and prudence in contracting for the iron, on the terms and at the time they did. It would have been fortunate for the Company had its officers acted with the same foresight."

It is not very apparent from this, who it was that was under obligation to the stockholders, the Company or Messrs. McRae & Co., for it is "they" in all cases, whether 'they' the Company or 'they' the Contractors. But the last sentence is an unjust fling at the Judge's old competitor, the then President of the Road. If our memory does not deceive us, Gov. Morehead was exceedingly anxious to buy the iron at that time, but the means were withheld from him till after it rose.

The Judge winds up as follows:—

"The insinuations by Mr. Worth's committee of the Senate, "That our committee were influenced, in their settlement with McRae & Co., by the consideration, that those contractors could cast, in a meeting of the Stockholders, 885 votes," is unworthy of those who made it, and could only be made by such as were, themselves, capable of being influenced by such motives."

Upon this we remark, first, that Judge Saunders has misquoted the Committee's Report; and second, that he says that insinuation "is unworthy of those who made it," and yet that it "could only be made by such as were, themselves, capable of being influenced by such motives." The astute Judge, it strikes us, not only does gross injustice to four honest gentlemen, but contradicts himself.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—At a public meeting in Newbern, a committee of 25 of the most eminent citizens of that place was appointed to provide for the proper reception and entertainment of the members of the N. C. Educational Society, which is to meet in that place on the 14th June.

VICKSBURG, May 13.

Southern Convention.—Yesterday, after four days very exciting debate, the Convention adopted resolutions that the laws prohibiting the Slave trade ought to be abolished.

The cause of the Difficulty.—Austria claims that she rightly owns and controls Lombardy and Venice; that she has a right to control them as she sees fit; that in order to this she must maintain with the several neighboring Italian States such an influence as will render her Lombardo-Venitian sovereignty safe. Therefore she keeps up a partial military occupancy of the central Italian States and virtually rules in all Italy. Sardinia is the only large Italian province which is an exception. There Austria has no power, and the policy of Sardinia, which is favorable to the establishment of constitutional Governments in Italy, is hostile to that of Austria, which tends to the maintenance of the strictest military despotism. Sardinia and France, sympathizing with her, on the contrary, claim that the Austrian occupation of Italy is injurious in its effects on the Italian States, prevents the development of the country, and is virtually in violation of the treaties and compacts of 1815. They demand the abandonment of the Austrian occupation of Italy and the Sardinian frontier, and that Austria shall cease to exercise any more control in Italian affairs than the other great Powers. These demands Austria refuses to comply with, alleging that her policy in Italy is necessary to her own protection in her own dependencies of Venice and Lombardy. These matters have been in controversy for three years. France and Sardinia proposed in 1856 the consideration of this subject by the Congress of the European Powers. Austria would not consent to this. Diplomatic negotiations were carried on, however, between France and Austria, but the difference has grown wider and wider the longer the discussion has continued, until now they propose to settle the whole affair by a resort to arms.—*Ex. paper.*

Anecdotes for the approaching War.—The Paris correspondent of the Intelligencer writing of the rapid despatch of troops for Italy, by railroad, says:—

"On Tuesday the first detachment of the Imperial Guard, consisting of the Zouaves and two regiments of Grenadiers, were similarly forwarded. The occasion produced one of those little incidents which go far in monarchical countries to inflame a warlike enthusiasm. A battalion of each regiment of the Guards went, with its band, to the Tuileries to receive the colors. The Emperor, with his little son, was walking in the reserve garden as the Grenadiers passed. Lifting the Prince from the ground, his Majesty approached the railing, when the crowd fell back and the Colonel approached. His hand was cordially shaken by the Sovereign, who, raising the Prince high upon his shoulders, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. The troops passed on, and as they returned the Empress, who had hastened to meet them, took the Prince in her arms, and, with tears streaming from her eyes, waved God speed to the devoted columns. The wide area re-echoed with their cheers. No one, I think, could have looked upon their splendid array without confidence in the result of the coming conflict. It is said that a better appointed army never took the field; and you may read with an ominous smile that at a banquet of officers in Milan the other day, after various toasts had been drunk in allusion to the impending war, a zealous young officer proposed the following: "To the Austrian Army! The French and Sardinian battalions shall break against it like this brittle glass!" So saying, he tossed the glass, which he had just emptied, into the air, that it might fall heavily upon the table. It did so, but——without breaking! The young soldier stood aghast."

Anecdote of the French Emperor.—It happened recently at Havre, that a package or packages containing several thousand cigars arrived from Havana for the Emperor. The officer, charged with examining the cargo, directed that one thousand be sent to his Majesty, and the remainder be confiscated to the State, the law being explicit that no individual shall import at one time more than one thousand. The Emperor, learning the Roman circumstances, decreed the immediate promotion of the customs' officer to a higher branch of the revenue service, and sent him in token of high commendation the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Jesters are never wanting in Paris, and his Majesty has been arraigned by native wits for ingeniously ridding a cigar custom house of an uncomfortable officer. For purposes of imperial eulogy, however, the anecdote is likely to serve a good turn in history.

MARRIED,

Near Blockersville, at the residence of Kelly Sessoms, Esq., by the same, on the 12th inst., Mr. R. HERRINGTON AVERITT to Miss MARGARET SESSOMS, daughter of Owen Sessoms, late of Sampson county.

GRAND CONCERT!
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC!!

THE LAFAYETTE CORNET BAND will give a Concert of Instrumental Music at FARMERS' HALL, on Thursday Evening the 19th inst., assisted by Messrs. Straton and Lander of Wilmington. A number of new pieces of Music will be played.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. May 16.

Money found on Haymount.

WHICH the owner can get by calling at A. J Woodward's and describing, and paying for this insertion. May 16. 1t

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 14th inst., LILLINGTON BANKS, infant son of James and Helen M. Banks.

At his residence at Lilesville, N. C., on the 7th inst., after a long and protracted illness, NELSON P. LILES, aged 55 years, leaving a bereaved wife and two children, besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss; mourning, however, with comforting assurance, that he has "fought the good fight," and gone to his rest. It is indeed a heavy loss, when such a man is taken from a community, and especially from one which has been as it were, identified with himself. But though he has gone, his life and character yet speak to us, and the memory of his virtues will long be cherished. For many years a member of the Baptist Church, he was an humble, lowly and trusting Christian, and furnishes an example to all who would drink of the "living waters", and active, industrious, honest and of strict integrity in his business relations, he "points a moral" to those who would become alike successful. H.

At Wadesborough, on the 8th inst., NATHAN BEVERLY, Esq., one of the officers of the Bank of Wadesborough, and a most respectable and useful citizen.

Near White Hall, Bladen county, on the 5th inst., Mr. JOHN A. WOOTEN, in the 39th year of his age. The deceased came to his untimely death by a fall from his horse, while riding over his farm, having lived only ten hours after the accident occurred.

In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., Mrs. ANN SELLERS, daughter of the late Captain Joseph Burch, aged 61 years, 7 months and 11 days.

In the City of New Orleans, on the morning of the 27th ult., Mr. HARVEY GOODRICH in the 73d year of his age. Mr. G. was for a number of years in early life a resident of Fayetteville, and still later of Rockingham in Richmond County.

Raleigh papers please copy.

In Russell county, Ala., on the 24th ult., in the 43d year of his age, of complicated disease, ANDREW J. THOMAS, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 16.

BACON,	12½ a 13	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 13½
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	27 a 29
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11 a 11½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 37½ a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	11 a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	7 00 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 50 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	6 25 a 0 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 05 a 1 10	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	55 a 60	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 00	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 25 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	3 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 25 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	42 a 42½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

The receipts of cotton being lighter than demands of manufacturers, we make no change in quotations.

Flour has advanced at least 50 cents. The receipts are light. If more were offering, it would probably go above quotations.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 14. 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin $4, Yellow 2 75, Hard 1 75. Spirits 46. Rosin, Pale $5. Corn, two cargoes so'd at $1, an advance of 10 cts.

For the week ending on and including Saturday, 1898 bbls. Turpentine sold as above. 885 bbls. Spirits, opening at 45, closing sales at 46. 232 bbls. Rosin, Pale, at $4½ to $6; no sales of other grades and prices nominal. 363 bbls. Tar, opening at 1 75, closing at 1 80. Corn, sales of 4600 bushels, opening at 87½, closing at $1. Hay, 104 bales on Tuesday at $1. Lumber, 60,000 ft. river flooring boards at $12 50. No other transactions reported.

At New York, Cotton market unsettled, waiting steamer's news; sales on Thursday and Friday of 1300 bales; middling uplands 11¼. Flour in active request on Thursday and Friday at advanced prices; closed dull on Friday evening; Southern 7 75 to $8. Wheat advanced, but closed heavy Friday evening; Southern, prime red 1 85, white $2. Spirits firm at 51 to 53½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. May 14—Steamer Fanny, with passengers, and goods for A Holmes, Jr, McNair & Co, Lambeth & Co, S T Hawley & Son, D Murchison, Mary Winslow, A Zachary, A A McKethan, J & D G Worth, J A McRae, T S Lutterloh, K M Murchison, D McDougald, D & W McLaurin, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R Murchison, S W Douglass, J Martine.

Orrell's Line. May 14, Str Sun, Capt Rush, with Flats and Merchandize, to R M Orrell.

May 16—Str Southerner, Capt Evans, Merchandize to R M Orrell.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
NEW EDITION OF
Devereux and Battle's Equity, Vol. 1.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this volume, (one of the most valuable of the series,) with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle; and with many corrections of typographical errors.

They have now in press the 2d volume, also with Judge Battle's Notes, which they will publish soon.

Their 2d Edition of the 1st volume of Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, issued last year, has received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's 1st Equity (without Notes.) And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now be had.

They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not on their shelves, to supply their customers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, May 16, 1859.

LaFayette Light Infantry, Attention!

SELECT your White Pants and Military Gloves from the newly arrived assortment at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

May 16 1t

Everybody should wear good

Clothes the 20th inst., in honor of the day and occasion. O. S. BALDWIN & CO. have *the* goods and can offer *desirable bargains* at their

New Clothing and Furnishing Store,
Hay Street.

May 16 1t

Why Will You Drink Whiskey?

WHEN J. H. ROBERTS & CO. keep M. VASSAR & CO'S ALE, which they receive fresh every week from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

May 16 14-2w

Just Received.

75 BBLS. EXTRA HERRING;
20 Hhds. MOLASSES;
10 Bbls. MULLET and TROUT.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 16 14-2w

Town papers copy above advts., and discontinue all others, either for F. N. R. & Co., J. H. R or J. H. Roberts & Co.

GLUE.

20 BARRELS Glue, for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Congress Water.

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative.

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Citrate of Magnesia.

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Lower Little River and Crane's Creek Navigation Co.

A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK for the Capital Stock of this Company can be found, on and after the 20th inst., at the following places, where subscriptions will be received for the space of thirty days:

At the Railroad Office in Fayetteville, in the hands of John M. Rose.

At Monroe's Mills, in the hands of Chris. Monroe.

At Johnsonville, in the hands of Duncan Morrison.

Other persons will be appointed in Cumberland, Moore and Harnett Counties to canvass for subscriptions. The books will be closed at the end of 30 days.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
A. MURCHISON,
CH. MONROE.
For General Com'rs.

May 16, 1859 14-

To Country Merchants.

DO you want a handsome suit of neatly-fitting clothes for your own use, either ready-made or made to order? If so, O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S is undoubtedly the place to make your purchase. We do not sell at wholesale, but manufacture expressly for our own retail trade, and consequently can give you a better article for your own wear than you can buy in stock.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

May 16 1t

We are prepared to take Measures and furnish suits made to order (at our Northern Manufactory,) of every style, quality and price. Customers preferring their clothes made to order had better try us, as we have every facility for making it to their *pecuniary advantage*. If the goods &c., do not suit on arrival *they can be left in our store*. We also make to measure the celebrated "YOKE-SEAM" SHIRT of any pattern, plait and cuff desired.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

May 16 1t

We are adding from time to time to our stock of Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Port-Monnaies, Pocket Books and Furnishing Goods. All of which are sold 10 per cent. below the regular prices by

May 16. O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Ladies', Misses and Children's HEELED SHOES, a variety of styles. Just received by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

May 16, 1859. 13-2t

HANDS WANTED.

FIFTEEN ABLE-BODIED STRONG NEGRO MEN wanted, to work on the track-laying of the Western Rail Road. HENRY SAUNDERS.

REFERENCES:—C. B. Mallett, W. A. Kuper, Jno. M. Rose, Stedman & Horne.

May 16 13-3t

TEMPLE OF ARTS.
ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS!

CALL AT CARVER'S GALLERY AT THE HOTEL CORNER, where Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Cameotypes, and other styles of Likenesses are taken, which for durability and beauty are unsurpassed.

"Of those for whom we fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow ere the substance perish."

Likenesses set in Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Finger-Rings, &c.

All who feel the importance of obtaining a life-like memorial of their friends, should avail themselves of this opportunity at their earliest convenience, with the assurance that they shall have a perfect likeness, satisfaction in all cases being guaranteed.

May 12 14-

New York Ledger for May 21.
Harper's Weekly for May 14.

RECEIVED on Thursdays and Fridays of each week. Back numbers supplied at the

FAYETTEVILLE BOOKSTORE.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, a BOY who says his name is JIM, that he formerly belonged to Mr. McWilliams of Wayne County, but was at the time he ranaway living with Daniel J. Colvin of Cumberland county. Said Boy is about 20 years of age, has a scar on the right side extending from his hip to the knee, which was caused by a burn. The owner is requested to come forward prove said Boy and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. W. CRUMPLER, Sheriff.
By T. M. LEE.

Clinton, May 13. 14-tf

20 Boxes English Dairy Cheese.

RECEIVED this morning per Str. Flora.

MRS. M. BANKS.

May 12 13-2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained special Letters of Administration upon the estate of Angus Ray, dec'd., will offer for sale, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the late residence of the said Angus Ray, near Kingsbury, all the perishable estate of the said Ray, consisting of Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Cows and Calves, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, and Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., on a credit of six months.

At the same time and place, the NEGROES of said estate, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, will be hired out until the 1st day of January, 1860.

Bonds with approved security will be required. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

JOHN S. RAY, Adm'r.

FURTHER NOTICE.

AT the same time will be rented until the 1st of January 1860, FOUR PLANTATIONS belonging to said estate. Some fine farming Lands already planted.

JOHN S. RAY, Adm'r.

May 7. 13-ts

TEA TRAYS.

A VERY pretty and neat pattern, IMPORTED TO MY OWN ORDER for the Fayetteville market; 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 28 and 30 inch. Just received at the Crockery Store.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7. 12-is2w

Buckwheat Seed.

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Cod Liver Oil Jelly,

AND SYRUP OF PHOSPHITES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ly

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

Feb'y 1, 1859 85ly-pd

BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

W. BAKER & CO'S AMERICAN, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC, and VANILLA PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, PREPARED COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, SOLUBLE, HOMŒOPATHIC AND DIETETIC COCOA, CRACKED COCOA and COCOA SHELLS, celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

For sale by their Agents D. C. MURRAY, New York; WM. S. GRANT, Philadelphia; T. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNETT, DUDLEY & CO., Cincinnati; and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

March 30 1-3mi

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1858. 86-tf

WAYNE HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.
Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.
Nov'r 22, 1858. 65-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!

TO

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR

Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.
Aug. 3, 1858. 34-tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

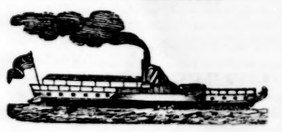
STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

NEW LINE.



I HAVE associated with me, in this line, Mr. John K. Dailey, and will style the firm ORRELL & DAILEY. We have purchased the Steamer SOUTHERNER, and in a few days, will have a New Flat employed with her. Those favoring us with their patronage may rely upon prompt despatch, by applying to Mr. Dailey on board, or to me at my office.

R. M. ORRELL.

R. M. ORRELL. JOHN K. DAILEY.
March 26, 1859 800-tf

Bank of North Carolina.

BOOKS of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Bank of North Carolina will be opened at the Office of the Western Rail Road Company, on Wednesday, April 1st, and will be kept open according to the provisions of the charter for the space of sixty days.

GEORGE McNEILL,
W. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 26, 1859 800

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

AS required by law, notice is hereby given, that I have received the Tax List for 1858. Those interested will do well to call at the Court House, where the List is open for inspection. Persons having property unlisted are requested to report to the Sheriff.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
April 23. 8-3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A LIKELY YOUNG WOMAN about 16 years of age, and Child about a year old. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to

HENRY C. JOHNSON.
April 30 10-4tpd

Sugar House Syrup.

A FEW Bbls. excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.
Oct'r 14. 54tf

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.

C. B. COOK.
Oct, 14, 54-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 3, 1859 93tf

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety;
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;
FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;
CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very nice;
FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, TOYS and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.
March 31, 1859 1-

NEW SPRING GOODS.

AHEAD.

James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

Cedar Falls Sheeting and Yarn at Factory Prices.

All of which will be offered

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

As low as the same quality can be had in this State.
March 1859. 94tf

Second Spring Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE received and are now opening their second supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising a splendid selection of the newest styles of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hoop Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing,

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of Wholesale Buyers is invited.

☞ STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. ☜

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 9, 1859. 4tf

SPRING STYLES!

The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.

A. McRIMMON.
March 16 97-tf

CELEBRATED

NICK WILLIAMS' WHISKEY,

VERY OLD,

Just received and for sale by

James W. Horne,

Grocer, and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 28. 9-1m

ROBINSON'S

MANIPULATED GUANO.

THIS UNEQUALED FERTILIZER, composed of one half best

Peruvian Guano,

One half fine

Ground Bone,

and the best

Phosphatic Guano,

is in condition for immediate use, being prepared by new and improved machinery, by which means the most perfect combination is effected, reducing all to a uniform fine powder; and for application by DRILL or otherwise, it is in the most perfect order. And I have no hesitation in saying that for all crops it is equal to any fertilizer ever offered to the farming community. The QUALITY WILL BE KEPT PERFECTLY UNIFORM in all cases, and WARRANTED to contain 8 per cent. of AMMONIA, and 45 to 50 per cent. of BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It is put up in good bags, weighing about 150 lbs. each. Purchasers will please notice, that the name F. ROBINSON is branded on each bag—none other is genuine.

My long experience in the trade, and the general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by me, will, I hope, be a guarantee that the article now offered will be as represented. I will also keep constantly on hand the best Peruvian, Mexican and other Guanoes, which I will sell as low as any house in the city.

WM. ROBINSON,
Nos. 4 & 6 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET,
Near Pratt St. Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO is also sold in lots to suit by the following Agents:

J. C. NEVETT, Alexandria, Va.
GARRISON & MAIGNE, Norfolk, Va.
E. H. SKINKER & CO., Richmond, Va.
THOMAS BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, Va.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.
March 2 93-3mpd

BRASS STRAINER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 2. 10tf

Cantwell's N. Carolina Justice.

Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

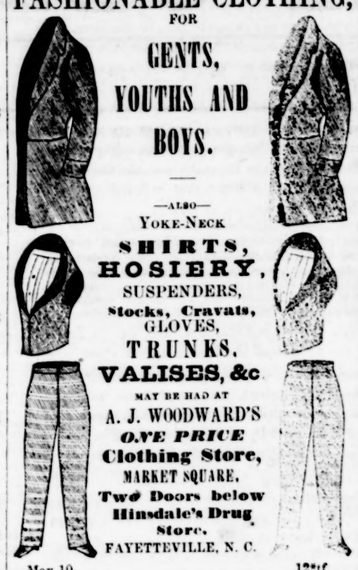
SEGARS.

100,000 SEGARS, various brands, for sale by GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

FOR

GENTS, YOUTHS AND BOYS.



—ALSO—

YOKE-NECK

SHIRTS, HOSIERY,

SUSPENDERS,

Stocks, Cravats,

GLOVES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c

MAY BE HAD AT

A. J. WOODWARD'S

ONE PRICE

Clothing Store,

MARKET SQUARE,

Two Doors below Hinsdale's Drug Store.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 10 12*tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the the 7th of March, my NEGRO WOMAN ELIZA. She is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built; her complexion is quite dark, her weight about 120 lbs.; quick spoken, voice sharp; has a mark or a scar on one of her temples, I don't recollect which at present. She was raised on the Long Swamp, near Floral College; her mother is in Fayetteville, and she has relations at Mrs. Margaret McPhaul's, near Bethel Church, Robeson county; she claims to have a husband in Marion District, S. C. I have reason to believe she is lurking about some of these places. The above reward of $20 will be given for her delivery to me, or her confinement in jail so that I get her again.

S. L. GIBSON,
for Jane McNair.
Springfield, Richmond co., May 6 12*2t

NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institute will commence on the **1st October** next.

FACULTY ELECT:

Maj. D. H. HILL, Superintendent.
Lieut. C. C. LEE, Commandant.
C. P. ESTILL, A. M., Principal of Primary Department.

COURSE OF STUDIES:

In the Primary Department, such as to qualify a Student to enter any College.

In the Scientific Department the West Point Curriculum will be closely followed. It will be the aim of the Professors to make Surveyors, Engineers, Chemists, and men fit for the practical business of life.

In addition to the usual *Exercises* at Military Schools, the months of August and September will be spent in Campaigning through the mountains of North Carolina.

The *Academic Year* will commence on the 1st day of October, and will embrace twelve months. A furlough of two months (Aug. and Sept.) will be given to Cadets at the end of their second year.

Particular attention will be given to the *moral and religious instruction* of Cadets.

EXPENSES:

The Institute will provide Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Arms, Equipments and Uniforms,—and all clothing except under clothes,—for $300 PER ANNUM, one-half payable in advance; the balance in six months. *No extra charges.* No remission of charges to those who leave unless on the score of health.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

No one will be admitted into the Primary Department under Twelve years of age; nor into the Scientific Department under Fifteen nor over Twenty-one years of age. All connected with the Scientific Department will be *required* to board in the Institute; those in the Primary Department may do so if they choose.

REMARKS:

The Institute Buildings are the largest, most elegant and commodious for the accommodation of Cadets in the Southern country; and the Board of Directors trust that under the management of the Superintendent and Commandant, (*both of whom* are Graduates of West Point and of long experience in the Army, and in the business of instruction,) the Institute will be established on a true Military basis and conducted on true Military principles. The board will further say, that Mr. ESTILL is a Graduate of the Virginia University and an experienced classical Teacher. They would further state that it is their intention to increase the number of teachers in both Departments as the patronage of the public may require.

This Institute was granted a liberal Charter by the Legislature of North Carolina, with the power of conferring Degrees upon those who complete the prescribed Course of Studies.

☞ Applications for admission will be received until the 1st of September, and must be directed to Dr. C. J. Fox, President of the Board, Charlotte, N. C.

[For further particulars see Circular.]

C. J. FOX,
JAS. P. IRWIN,
H. LaF. ALEXANDER,
JAS. H. CARSON,
THOS. H. BREM,
S. M. BLAIR,
DAVID PARKS,
DIRECTORS.

Charlotte, N. C., April 12, 1859. 9-6t

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sandhills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.
May 7. 9tf

HAY! HAY!!

250 BALES PRIME HAY, just received and for sale by J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
March 28. 800-tf

200 Bbls. of Herring

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO
March 14 96

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

Law Notice.

JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in copartnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore.

They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.
Troy, April 7, 1859. 4tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

D. K. McRAE.
Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

J. R. BULLA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
March 10, 1859 96-6m

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.
August 24, 1858. 40tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in another business, I find my time too much taken up to attend to the duties of my profession; and having a partner (Dr. R. Scott) who is in every way competent to please *all my* friends, I take great pleasure in recommending him to *all* with whom I have the slightest influence. His prices will suit any who are desirous of having their teeth operated on in a skilful manner.

And with my best wishes for my *successor*, and this community, I withdraw from the firm, having no fear but that Dr. Scott will give the most fastidious entire satisfaction.

D. W. C. BENBOW.
Jan'y 10, 1859. 78tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

NEW AND DESIRABLE, BY

JAS. T. HOUSTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,

A LOT OF FINE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, by

JAS. T. HOUSTON.
March 1, 1859 93tf

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.
July 9. 27-tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

P. P. SHAW & CO.,

31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19, 1858. 66-1y

SUNDRIES.

50 BAGS RIO, LAGUIRA AND JAVA COFFEE;
10 Bbls. Refined SUGARS;
10 " Eagle Mills and Scotch SNUFF;
10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
80 Boxes Soda and Butter BISCUIT;
10 Boxes Adamantine CANDLES;
20 " SOAP;
10 " S. W. Collins' Superior AXES;
30 Kegs NAILS;
Grubbing and Weeding HOES; SPADES, SHOVELS, Manure Forks, Hatchets, Trace Chains, Brooms, Buckets, Powder and Shot, in store and for sale by

GEO. W. SPERLING,
South Side Hay Street.

☞ At the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.
April 29 10*2m

Mackerel and Herring.

20 BBLS. Mackerel;
50 " Herring;
In prime condition. For sale by

GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

BACON.

15 HHDS Sides, } A prime article.
5 " Shoulders, }
Just received and for sale by

GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies' Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.
March 28, 1859 2*tf

Pure Ohio Corn Whiskey.

150 BBLS. received and for sale by GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

"NEW SPRING GOODS"

AT LITTLE'S MILLS.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

American and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Bareges, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ruches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need, and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, K'y Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment. Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., } 6*tf
April 9, 1859. }

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANEOTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.
☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.
April 29 10-*

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.
Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

Three Hundred Dollars.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in September last, a negro man named CLINTON. He is about twenty-one years old, weighs between 180 and 190 pounds, is of a copper color, is between five feet ten inches and six feet in height, and has a down expression of countenance. Clinton was sold by G. R Guthrie, Esq., of Chatham county, N. C., and was raised by Archibald McIntyre, dec'd, near the "Gulf" in said County where he is now probably lurking.

I will pay one hundred and fifty dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so I get him, or his delivery to me. I will also pay one hundred and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.

JAMES C. PASS.
Yanceyville, N. C., April 30, 1859. 10*3tpd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday night the 8th instant, my negro man PETER. He is a fine carpenter, and will no doubt pass for a free man. He is very intelligent —full six feet high, bright complexion, rather slender built, good teeth in front, and fine countenance, but if frightened will indicate it in the eye—had full face of whiskers and bushy head of hair, rather straight and black—dresses well in black clothing—wore an old cloth cap when he left. He is free to talk and well calculated to deceive. He will probably change his name, as I believe his aim is to be free.

He may endeavor to escape with wagoners or with some white man. The above reward will be paid on his delivery.

JAMES H. McQUEEN.
Robeson county, N. C. March 15. 93-*tf

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1859.

A MAJORITY of the Acting Justices being present, It is ordered, that a Special Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 5th Monday in May next. All suitors, witnesses, and others having business on the Civil Docket only, are requested to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.

4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh vs. Joseph L. Bryan.

Attachment and Levy on Land.—Judgment Conditional.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Joseph L. Bryan has removed from this County so that process cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Joseph L. Bryan to be and appear at the next regular Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June 1859, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or Judgment final by default will be rendered against him and the Land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.

4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND CO.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the following Tracts or Lots of Land be sold by the Sheriff of Cumberland for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, viz:

100 Acres of Land, listed by Joseph Baker, Jr., for John Eccles, valued at $3000, known as the farm House, part in and part out of Town, situated on Cross Creek Taxes due, $56 91

One Lot listed by James Huske, for N. Rogers & Son, on Hay street, joins H. Newell and others, valued at $500. One other Lot on Cool Spring street, valued at $200. Taxes due for 1856, 1857, $8 92

350 Acres of Land listed by W. L. Hall, on the east side of Cape Fear River, joins Jno. M. Beasley and others, valued at $1700. Taxes due $32 15

One Lot listed by Mrs E. A. Sprightly, residence on Gillespie street, joins J. C. Haigh, valued at $800. Taxes due $14 16

Three Lots listed by Graham D. Baker, for the Heirs of John Thomas, situated in Lower Fayetteville, valued at $200. Tax due $3 94

One Lot listed for the Estate of Patrick Montague Taxes due for 1856 and 1857, $8 88

One Lot listed for Jas. Black, situated in Lower Fayetteville, valued at $75. Tax due 55c

8 or 10 Acres of Land situated on Hay Mount, belonging to the Heirs of Betsy Cox and John Cole, double tax due 1855, 1856 and 1857.

From the Minutes.

10*tJC] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND CO.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the following Tracts or Lots of Land be sold, by John W. Baker, Town Collector, for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857.

Lot listed by George W. McDonald, on Person street, joins J. Waddill and others, valued at $800. Taxes due $10 40

Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, listed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50. Tax due 65c

Lot listed by M. N. Leary, for Estate of Solomon Nash, on Winslow street, valued at $1000. Taxes due $13 00

Lot listed by A. J. O'Hanlon for Duncan Nelson, on Hillsboro' street opposite Distillery, valued at $150. Taxes due $1 95

Lot listed by James Huske for N. Rogers & Son, on Hay street, joins Jas. Evans, valued at $500.

One Lot on Cool Spring street, valued $200. Taxes due for 1855, 1856 and 1857 $28 35

From the Minutes.

10*tJ6] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Isaac Keerans and wife and others vs. John Bailey and others.

Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Callere A. Steed, Sion P. Steed, Willie Steed and wife Nancy, and Frederick Steed, are non-resident plaintiffs, and that John Bailey, Thomas L. Steed, and Samuel Kendall and wife Martha, are non-resident defendants, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for thirty days, notifying the non-resident parties to be and appear at the Court House in Troy, for Montgomery County, on Monday, the 16th of May 1859, when and where the undersigned as Commissioner, will proceed to take the account of the estate of Sam'l Steed, dec'd, now in the hands of Zebedee Russell and Isaac Keerans, receivers.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office at Troy, the last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and 83d year of American Independence.

6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

S. H. Christian vs. Eli H. Scarboro, Adm'r of Ervin McRae, and Dawson A. McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dawson A. McRae is a non-resident of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for six weeks in succession, to notify the said D. A. McRae to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for Montgomery County on the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office at Troy, last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Montford D. Williams vs. Eli H. Scarboro, Adm'r of Ervin McRae and Green Williams and wife Emesine.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Green Williams and wife Emesine, the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State, It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for six weeks in succession, to notify the said Green Williams and wife Emesine to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery on the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office at Troy, last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1859.

David Torrence, Adm'r of Cerina Nixon.
To the Court.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN this case, it appearing that Cerina Nixon has left no heirs who are known to the Court: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said heirs, if any, to appear at the next regular term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in June next, then and